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SUPPORTING FORESTS AND BIODIVERSITY

FOURTEENTH QUARTERLY REPORT: JANUARY 1, 2016 – MARCH 31, 2016



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Program Overview/Summary

Program Name:	Supporting Forests and Biodiversity
Activity Start Date And End Date:	November 9, 2012 to November 8, 2016
Name of Prime Implementing Partner:	Winrock International
[Contract/Agreement] Number:	AID-442-A-13-00002
Name of Subcontractors/Sub awardees:	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS); World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF); The Center for People and Forests (RECOFTC); East West Management Institute (EWMI); Conservation International (CI); Pact; GERES; Wildlife Alliance; and 7 small grant NGOs (MEDIA One, AFD, PKH, PVT, CEPA, FLO, CRDT and CEDT)
Major Counterpart Organizations:	Forestry Administration (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries); General Department for Administration of Nature Conservation and Protection (Ministry of Environment)
Geographic Coverage (cities and or countries):	Eastern Plains Landscape (Mondulkiri Province) and Prey Lang Landscape (Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, Stung Treng, and Kratie Provinces)
Reporting Period:	January 01, 2016 – March 31, 2016

ACRONYMS

ADB-BCCP	Asian Development Bank's Biodiversity Conservation Corridor Project
AFD	Action For Development
BGV	Bambusa Global Ventures
CA	Conservation Agreement
CCBA	Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance
CEDT	Community Empowerment and Development Team
CEPA	Culture and Environment Preservation Association
CF	Community Forestry
CFL	Community Forest Leader
CFMC	Community Forestry Management Committee
CFMP	Community Forestry Management Plans
CFN	Community Forestry Network
CI	Conservation International
CPA	Community Protected Areas
CRDT	Cambodian Rural Development Team
CTF	Coming Together for Forests
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
ELC	Economic Land Concessions
EPL	Eastern Plains Landscape
EWMI	East West Management Institute
FA	Forestry Administration
FAC	Forestry Administration Cantonment
FLO	Forest and Livelihood Organization
GDANCP	General Department for Administration of Nature Conservation and Protection
GERES	Group for the Environment, Renewable Energy and Solidarity
GPS	Global Positioning System
ICC	Indigenous Community Commission
ICoProDAC	Improved Cookstove Producer and Distributor Association of Cambodia
ICT	Indigenous Communal Land Titling
InVEST	Integrated Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Tradeoffs
IVR	Interactive Voice Response
KE	Kouprey Express
LDG	Listening and Dialogue Group
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries
MEDIA One	Media for Education and Development In Action
MFV	Mondulkiri Forest Venture
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MPF	Mondulkiri Protected Forest
NCDD	National Committee for Sub-national Democratic Development
NCFPCC	National Community Forestry Program Coordination Committee
NGO	Non-Government Organizations
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
ODC	Open Development Cambodia
OIG	Office of Inspector General's
PA	Protected Area
PCFPCC	Provincial Community Forestry Program Coordination Committee

PDoE	Provincial Department of Environment
PIRS	Performance Indicator Reference Sheets
PKH	Ponlok Khmer
PLCN	Prey Lang Community Network
PLFCN	Prey Lang Forest Community Network
PLL	Prey Lang Landscape
PLUP	Participatory Land Use Planning
PMEP	Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
PNCA	Prek Leap National College of Agriculture
PPWS	Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary
PRA	Participatory Resources Assessment
PSA	Public Service Announcements
PVPF	Preah Vihear Protected Forest
PVT	Promvihearhor Organization
RECOFTC	Center for People and Forests
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
RUA	Royal University of Agriculture
RUPP	Royal University of Phnom Penh
SGFE	Green Fuel Enterprise
SMART	Spatial Monitoring And Reporting Tool
SMP	Sansom Mlup Prey
SNA	Sub-National Administration
SPF	Seima Protected Forest
TWG	Technical Working Group
VCS	Verified Carbon Standard
VMN	Village Marketing Network
WA	Wildlife Alliance
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WEST	Watershed Environmental Services Tool
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Progress of Conservation Agreements (CA) implementation in Prey Lang Landscape (PLL): To date, 41 CAs have been signed between the project and community patrol groups from 41 Community Forestry (CF), which were witnessed by Forestry Administration (FA) and local authorities. After receiving trainings on the use of Global Positioning System (GPS) and Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART), the community patrol groups conducted forest patrols and confiscated evidence of illegal logging, wildlife poaching and land encroachment. All evidence and field reports were sent to FA for further interventions.

Livelihood improvement for community small groups in PLL: After being formed and receiving trainings on agriculture techniques, sustainable Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFP) harvesting and business management from the project, the community small groups in the PLL have increased incomes for their livelihood improvement, however, getting a permission certificate from the FA allowing resin groups to transporting resin in larger quantity is still an issue that is hoped to be resolved during the next quarter.

Ecotourism groups: The eco-tourism management committees of Reaksmeay Phum Pir KiriBoeng Kranhak in Kampong Thom Province were trained by Farmer to Farmer Volunteer Expert on eco-tourism planning and product marketing. In addition, the ecotourism group in Kratie and Preah Vihear Provinces, after receiving trainings and ongoing coaching supported from the project are generating revenue from providing homestays, food and transportation services to tourists.

Management plans: After several months of work and consultations, the management plan for the Mondulkiri Protected Forest (MPF) was approved by the FA and has now been submitted to Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF). The management plan for Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary (PPWS) has its zero draft currently being reviewed. In addition, three Community Protected Areas (CPA) of Chiklob, Putung Puhung and Srae Y in Mondulkiri Province have received their agreements sent from Ministry of Environment (MoE).

Ecosystem services tools: The national dissemination of the Integrated Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Tradeoffs (InVEST) Study took place in January in Phnom Penh during a workshop with approximately 100 participants from government, Non-Government Organizations (NGO), private sectors and communities. The intention of this study is to assist government officials and stakeholders with making informed decisions specific to land use change.

Indigenous Communal Land Titling (ICT): Ongoing support from the project on the ICT strengthened the capacity of village authorities in Seima Protected Forest (SPF) to manage their land, monitor compliance to internal rules and manage documentation. O Rona villagers gained permanent secure land tenure through the ICT process and this enabled them to defend their rights against encroachment and land grabbing through the court system. As part of the process, law and land experts and local authorities visited the community to measure the disputed land, with the results going to the Provincial Court.

Biodiversity monitoring: In Preah Vihear Protected Forest (PVPF) community wildlife rangers located a Black-Necked Stork Nest, a globally Near-Threatened Species, for the first time ever. This striking, tall, long-necked wading bird has a wingspan of up to 2.3 m and is dependent on wetland habitats to forage. Although this species has been observed regularly at ponds and seasonal watering holes (Trapeangs), this is the first ever record of breeding behavior within the Protected Forest. Under the Nest Protection Program, local people and contracted community rangers are rewarded with direct conservation payments to locate nests, with a bonus if the chicks successfully fledge.

Community Forestry and Community Protected Forests: The project made significant progresses in the quarter including, formalization steps of CFs in Kampong Thom and Stung Treng Province were completed; re-demarcation of Reab Roy Sen Chey CF in Preah Vihear Province was finished; establishment applications of 2 CPAs, Namlir and Rovak CPA in Mondulkiri Province were approved by Minister of

Environment; the size of Antrong Samaky Senchey CPA in Mondulakiri Province was agreed upon among CPA members, Protected Area (PA) Director and Provincial Department of Environment (PDOE); the Community Forestry Management Plans (CFMP) of 3 CFs in Mondulakiri Province (Pukrouch, Pukreng and Puradet) were finalized while the CFMP of Ngleav Krach CF is in progress; and the implementation of the approved CFMPs of 2 CFs in Kampong Thom Province (Prey Tatey and Lbos Sral) was started. Through 44 awareness raising events, CF members (2,481; 1,151F) in both PLL and Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL) gained a better understanding on inventory results, Participatory Resources Assessment (PRA) results, CFMPs, Community Forestry Management Committee (CFMC) bylaws, CF regulations, CF credit scheme and silviculture techniques. The project also supported the meetings of Provincial CF Network and Provincial Community Forestry Program Coordination Committee (PCFPCC), in all the four PLL provinces, where the concerns of CFs were discussed and possible solutions were agreed upon. The CPA Coordination Mechanism was initiated, by the project, in Mondulakiri Province as well supported its first meeting during the quarter.

Website development: New Generation II Open Development Cambodia (ODC) Website, which was launched in Jan 2016, is the first country website that joins regional website Open Development Mekong and provides a unified database to support all five anticipated country's websites, along with this regional website. The unified database, which was translated into English and three Mekong Region's Languages (Khmer, Vietnamese and Thai), will enable trans-border and cross-sectoral views. The new ODC Website offers improved functionality, particularly with regard to Map Explorer and CKAN database, and features an expanded section (laws, policies and agreements) and profile pages (nearly 100 pages of new briefings covering 17 topical areas in English and Khmer) on Economic Land Concessions (ELC). Navigation was also improved and metadata made available in both English and Khmer. Please find greater detail in Annex 5.

Coming Together for Forests (CTF): Under this initiative, the project continued to bring together grassroots leaders and local government officials from 21 provinces across Cambodia (the city and provinces excluded are: Phnom Penh, Kampong Cham and Kep) to build mutual trust and to engage in constructive dialogue on how to resolve sensitive forest management issues. Key achievements from the quarter included hosting a learning and exchange meeting for 94 forest defenders, where participants increased the knowledge about forestry and land laws and the roles of sub-national government, as well as to engage in constructive dialogue about how to apply technical knowledge to address real issues faced on the ground. In addition, the CTF supported the implementation of 10 regional sub-group trainings that leveraged the improved capacity of CTF-supported community representatives, to pass their knowledge on to 269 of their fellow community members. While the CTF provided assistance and coaching to community representatives to facilitate the regional trainings, the capacity building sessions served an important purpose of promoting grassroots ownership and leadership of the overall CTF initiative, in preparation for the phase-out of SFB support later in 2016.

Mekong Basin Initiative/Watershed Environmental Services Tool (WEST): This quarter, work was conducted to transform the spatial model and data layers presented during the November 2015 consultation workshop with stakeholders into an online tool that will be easily accessible to and useable by decision-makers. The WEST tool will combine a user-friendly interface with complex spatial datasets and hydrological modeling to offer a means for a wide variety of stakeholders to gain meaningful and an unbiased understanding about the environmental impacts of potential land use decisions. Next quarter, a launch event and training will be held in Phnom Penh to familiarize government counterparts and other key stakeholders with the WEST and encourage them to make best use of this new tool. With an eye towards the end of SFB this year, the tool will be made publically accessible and become a key part of the project's legacy. Giving people from local forest communities, to government counterparts, to donors and ELC operators the ability to analyze the environmental and economic impacts of their own land use options, makes the WEST a primary mechanism for project sustainability post-SFB close-out.

Improved Cookstove Distribution: The project engaged 12 existing distributors from the Improved Cookstove Producer and Distributor Association of Cambodia (ICoProDAC) and 22 retailer point-of-sales

(17 of them are women entrepreneurs) in PLL to strengthen the improved cookstove supply chain and ensure a sustainable stock of quality improved cookstoves for dissemination throughout the area. To select suitable retailers, the available markets in proximity to selected CFs in all four provinces was considered, and also retailers' proximity and accessibility to routes of distributors to ensure a long-term market linkage and business viability beyond the end of the USAID SFB project's support.

Sustainable Bamboo Charcoal Production: The project is supporting a value-chain and business model, including management structure, benefit sharing, operation and maintenance and building partnerships with potential private sector partners for sustainable bamboo charcoal production in the PLL. Sustainable Green Fuel Enterprise (SGFE), a private company, has been engaged for the distribution and commercialization of the sustainable bamboo charbriquettes once produced. The aim is to displace non-sustainable charcoal on the market and contribute to forest protection while supporting sustainable job opportunities. A business model for the bamboo charbriquettes was developed including their market linkages for the commercialization of sustainable bamboo charcoal, mainly targeting Phnom Penh and Stung Treng Markets.

SFB Monitoring and Evaluation: The M&E team was busy this quarter with several areas of focus. A series of follow-up actions were necessitated by the issuance of the Office of Inspector General's (OIG) draft report in January, 2016 on the SFB performance audit. In late March, the team coordinated logistics, a briefing packet, itinerary, and mobilized SFB partner field staff to support a Data Quality Assessment (DQA) field site visit to the EPL by USAID staff. This "spot check" DQA site visit was part of the Mission's plan to address the findings and recommendations posed in the draft OIG report. USAID informed project management that DQA spot checks at SFB field sites are to be expected on a quarterly basis for the remainder of the project.

Another major area of focus has been ongoing work to resolve outstanding issues with WCS and catch-up with data entry on the backlog of historical activities from the project's early quarters. Most of these are basic data management issues raised through the enhanced management oversight that the database system provides to Winrock's management team.

The new WCS coordinator for SFB (hired February 2016) and Winrock's M&E Team have worked together very productively over this quarter to address the problems created by WCS' delayed adoption of system use and are working to ensure all activity records are correctly entered into the database before project close-out.

Finally, we initiated preparations for project close-out including close coordination and follow-up on M&E issues with the primary implementing field staff at Winrock and with sub-award partners RECOFTC, WWF and WCS. Winrock's M&E Director, Carol Stoney, from Winrock visited in March and initiated a meeting with USAID/Cambodia to discuss implementing the new requirements for submissions of SFB data sets to the Data Development Library.

It is expected that Quarter 15 will be equally busy as the project moves into managing fieldwork for the endline income survey (to measure indicator 3.1.1) and knowledge attitudes and practices assessment (to measure indicator 0.1.1) close-out mode, including final report preparations and M&E requirements for sub-award partners that will finish contracts in July.

I.1 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION/INTRODUCTION

The USAID Supporting Forests and Biodiversity (SFB) project is implemented in collaboration with the FA in MAFF and the General Department for Administration of Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP) in the MoE through a consortium of project partners. Those partners include Winrock International, the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), World Wildlife Fund (WWF), the Center for People and Forests (RECOFTC), the East West Management Institute (EWMI), Conservation International (CI); Pact; Group for the Environment, Renewable Energy and Solidarity (GERES); Wildlife Alliance (WA); and 7 small grant Non-Government Organization (NGO): Action For Development (AFD), Culture and Environment Preservation Association (CEPA), Cambodian Rural Development Team (CRDT), Forest and Livelihood Organization (FLO), Ponlok Khmer (PKH), Promvihearhor Organization (PVT), Media for Education and Development In Action (MEDIA One) and Community Empowerment and Development Team (CEDT). Project activities are concentrated in Mondulkiri Province in the EPL, which covers an area of more than 30,000 square kilometers and contains the most extensive intact block of remaining forest in Southeast Asia, and in and around the PLL in the provinces of Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, Stung Treng and Kratie.

The EPL includes a diversity of forest types ranging from hill evergreen to open dry forest which supports resident populations of several endangered wildlife species, including Asian elephants, leopards, dholes, white water buffalo, sambars, Siamese crocodiles and Eld's deer. The Prey Lang Landscape provides diverse habitats for a variety of wildlife species, as well, but unlike the EPL, there is no large-area management plan for sustainable forest management or biodiversity conservation in the PLL.

Cambodia has one of the highest percentages of forest cover in the region and the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has adopted a Millennium Development Goal to increase its forest cover from 55% to 60% by 2015. Under the National Forest Program 2010-2029, the RGC also has a target of placing two million hectares under community forestry management, which would account for approximately 20% of Cambodia's forested area. Despite those ambitious goals, Cambodia's forests continue to be impacted by land-use changes and deforestation. The overarching goal of the SFB project is to improve conservation and governance of the two most extensive forest landscapes in the country, the PLL and the EPL, to mitigate climate change and conserve biodiversity. The participation of local communities, as well as other stakeholders, in forest management decisions will be improved under the project and capacity-building of communities and officials of sub-national and national authorities will cut across project elements through three inter-linked objectives under which the project's overarching goal will be achieved:

- 1) Effectiveness of government and other natural resource managers at national and sub-national levels to sustainably manage forests and conserve biodiversity enhanced.
- 2) Constructive dialogue on forest management and economic development at the national and sub-national levels improved.
- 3) Equitable benefits from the sustainable management of forests increased.

I.2 SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achieve- ment in current quarter (Q14)	Comments	Total achieve- ment through the current quarter (Q1-Q14)	Comments (See tables in Appendix 1 for details)	Annual Target (FY4 Revised PMEP)	LoP Target (Revised PMEP)	Percentage of LOP target achieved
G.1: Deforestation rate in priority landscapes decreased	3.07%	0	New results reported at end of Y4.	77.5%	Per PMEP, only results for Seima REDD Project reported.	15%	972 ha/year (15% below baseline)	516.6%
EPL	3.07%¹	0		77.5%	With-project defor. rate is 0.65%	15%	15%	
PLL²	-	-				-	-	
G.2: Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management	0	0		920,024	See Tables 1-3 for details.	0	900,000 ha	102.2%
EPL				800,566		0	785,000	
PLL				119,458		0	115,000	
G.3: Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, estimated in metric tons of CO ₂ e, reduced, sequestered, and/or avoided	2015 Baseline³ 10,054,360	0	New results reported at end of Y4.	8,026,494	See Table 4 for details.	1 million metric tons	1.5 million metric tons	535.1%
EPL	9,670,127	0		7,816,303		-	-	
PLL	384,233	0		210,191		-	-	

¹ WCS: This is the 2014 baseline deforestation rate in the REDD Project Documents for Seima Protected Forest based on site specific measurements.

² WI: There is no target for reducing the deforestation rate in PLL because there is no REDD Project in PLL on which to base the calculations.

³ WI: GHG baselines are calculated per year and change annually depending on the forest cover of the areas included and the “project effectiveness ratings” as estimated by AFOLU and/or REDD Project audits.

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achievement in current quarter (Q14)	Comments	Total achievement through the current quarter (Q1-Q14)	Comments (See tables in Appendix 1 for details)	Annual Target (FY4 Revised PMEP)	LoP Target (Revised PMEP)	Percentage of LOP target achieved
Objective Indicator 0.1.1: Number of stakeholders actively engaged in improved forestry management practices	0	6,628	High # of “new” partially due to make-up data entry in Q14 to clear historical backlog of activities WCS finally entered.	30,103	See Table 5 for gender/ethnicity. All data from database as of Q14 (WCS figures no longer added to database totals.) Data entry for REDD+ FPIC “6,095” participants reported by WCS in Q7-13 is almost complete; the total will be less 5,000. ⁴	10,000	35,000	86%
National		889		1,914		-	-	
EPL		2,565		12,667		7,000	26,000	
PLL		3,174		15,522		3,000	9,000	
Objective Indicator 0.1.2: Population numbers of Endangered Flagship species stable (birds in PLL, banteng in EPL)		0	New results reported at end of Y4.	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable	n/a

⁴ WI: See Annex 2 – Letter from WCS to Winrock Re: Clarification of adjusted number of FPIC participants due to clerical error.

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achievement in current quarter (Q14)	Comments	Total achievement through the current quarter (Q1-Q14)	Comments (See tables in Appendix 1 for details)	Annual Target (FY4 Revised PMEP)	LoP Target (Revised PMEP)	Percentage of LOP target achieved
EPL	2074 banteng	0		3,138		Stable	Stable	
PLL	42 adults (15 nests)	0		54 adults (24 nests)		Stable	Stable	
Objective Indicator 0.1.3: Number of scientific assessments of key species and ecosystems completed	0	0		3	See Table 6 for details.	1	4	75%
EPL		0		2		-	-	
PLL		0		1		-	-	
Sub-objective indicator 1.1.1: Number of land titles and agreements with approved advancement, including community forests, community protected area, community based production forests, and indigenous land titles	0	1		41	See Table 7-8 for details.	0	35	117.1%
EPL		1 ⁵		31		0	26	
PLL		0		10		0	9	
Sub-objective indicators 1.2.1 and 1.3.1: Number of people receiving training in natural resource management and or biodiversity conservation	0	1,730		12,665	See Table 9 for gender/ethnicity.	2,000	10,000	126.6%
National		48		348		-	-	
EPL		816		3,115		1,000	4,340	
PLL		866		9,202		1,000	5,660	

⁵ WWF: CPA Chiklob agreement.

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achievement in current quarter (Q14)	Comments	Total achievement through the current quarter (Q1-Q14)	Comments (See tables in Appendix 1 for details)	Annual Target (FY4 Revised PMEP)	LoP Target (Revised PMEP)	Percentage of LOP target achieved
Sub-objective indicator 1.4.1 and 2.4.1: Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented	0	2		67	See Table 10 for details.	5	60	111.6%
National		0		1⁶		-	-	
EPL		2⁷		45		-	-	
PLL		0		21		-	-	
RECOFTC		0		15 ⁸				
WCS		0		5				
Objective Indicator 0.2.1: Number of conservation and NRM conflicts mitigated or acted upon	0	6		52	See Table 11 for details.	20	55	94.5%
EPL		2⁹		26		10	27	
PLL		4¹⁰		26		10	28	
WI/RECOFTC		4		23				

⁶ WI: National Protected Area System Strategic Management Framework 2014.

⁷ WWF: CPA Chiklob agreement; Monduliri Protected Forest (MPF) Management Plan.

⁸ RECOFTC: No new achievement of management plans or agreements in Q14. 15 CFs in quarter 1-14 (Prey Phum Romchek, Reab Roy Senchey, O Dakso, Lbos Srol, Prey Tatei, Samaky, Kbal Khla, Phnom Raing, Chrob Phnom Dombok, Phnom Preah Ent Trong, Phnom Prachum Mith (Sam Arng), Phnom ChumrokSath (Chhvang), Prey O'Chrey (Toal), Chheuteal Preus (Romdeng), and Prey Kranhoung (ChamkarLeu).

⁹ WWF: New cases acted upon: (1) Confiscation at Villa Development ELC; (2) Illegal wildlife hunting activities in PPWS.

¹⁰ WI: Conflicts mitigated through enforcement and implementation of agreements to desist with illegal activities in: Kampong Damrei CF land encroachment; Kampong Kboeung CF illegal logging and land encroachment; Prey Tamao CF land encroachment; and Phnom Prasat CF land encroachment.

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achieve- ment in current quarter (Q14)	Comments	Total achieve- ment through the current quarter (Q1-Q14)	Comments (See tables in Appendix 1 for details)	Annual Target (FY4 Revised PMEP)	LoP Target (Revised PMEP)	Percentage of LOP target achieved
Objective Indicator 0.2.2, 2.1.1, 2.2.1, and 2.3.1: Number of sustainable forestry and biodiversity management plans developed using participatory national and sub-national planning processes	0	1		14	See Table 12-14 for details.	7	20	70%
EPL		1 ¹¹		7		4	10	
PLL		0		7		3	10	
Sub-objective Indicator 2.3.2: Number of human rights defenders trained and supported ¹²	0	19	Over target because community reps. who were unable to attend every CTF quarterly meeting sent alternates.	120 ¹³	See Table 15 for gender/ethnicity.	50	100	120%
National		19		120		50	100	

¹¹ WWF: MPF Management Plan

¹² WI: This indicator is only for participants in Coming Together for Forests (led by PACT).

¹³ PACT: Of the total number of human rights defenders that have been supported through the CTF initiative, 22 attended all four quarterly meetings, 16 attended three quarterly meetings, 35 attended two quarterly meetings, and 47 attended one of the quarterly meetings.

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achievement in current quarter (Q14)	Comments	Total achievement through the current quarter (Q1-Q14)	Comments (See tables in Appendix 1 for details)	Annual Target (FY4 Revised PMEP)	LoP Target (Revised PMEP)	Percentage of LOP target achieved
Objective Indicator 0.3.1: Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resources management and conservation ¹⁴	0	0	All direct and indirect beneficiaries counted in Ecosystem Services Report in Q12.	138,636 (F 70,512)	Based on SFB Ecosystem Services Report for Indicator 0.3.1 (Q12 Report, Annex D).	30,000	95,000	145.9%
EPL				62,575	(F 31,736)	17,000	54,600	
Direct				19,155	(F 9,499)			
Indirect				43,602	(F 22,237)			
PLL				75,879	(F 38,776)	13,400	40,400	
Direct				26,822	(F 13,757)			
Indirect				49,057	(F 25,019)			
Sub-objective indicator 3.1.1: Increase income levels of target community due to economically viable alternative livelihood activities	\$1,180¹⁵	0	New results reported at end of Y4.	\$1,516¹⁶ (+28.4%)		25%	50%	56.8%
EPL	\$1,058	0		\$1,598 (+51.0%)				

¹⁴ WI: Reporting for Y3 and Y4 based on the Mekong Basin Initiative's Ecosystem Services Report.

¹⁵ WI: The baseline figures previously reported included income from agriculture, NTFPs, and off-farm sources. Since SFB activities are not designed to influence off-farm income, the baseline has been adjusted to remove off-farm income. Project average baseline of \$1573-\$393 from off-farm sources = \$1180; EPL baseline of \$1404-\$346 off-farm = \$1058; PLL baseline of \$1658-\$417 off-farm = \$1241. Annual Income Survey results are based only on agriculture and NTFP income sources.

¹⁶ WI: Project averages for Baseline and Y3 average annual household income are based on a landscape-weighted survey sampling of ~1/3 EPL and ~2/3 PLL which reflects the proportion of SFB-supported CF/CPA/ICTs engaged in livelihoods activities in each landscape.

Standard Indicators	Baseline FY 2012	New achieve- ment in current quarter (Q14)	Comments	Total achieve- ment through the current quarter (Q1-Q14)	Comments (See tables in Appendix 1 for details)	Annual Target (FY4 Revised PMEP)	LoP Target (Revised PMEP)	Percentage of LOP target achieved
PLL	\$1,241	0		\$1,487 (+19.9%)				
Sub-objective indicator 3.2.1 and 3.4.1: Number of PES agreements approved and implemented	0	0		4	See Table 16 for details.	2	4	100%
EPL		0		0		1	2	
PLL		0		4		1	2	
Sub-objective indicator 3.3.1: Number of people participating in income generating activities	0	1,534		8,477	See Table 17 for details.	6,000	15,000	56.5%
EPL		492		2,858		3,000	6,000	
PLL		1,042		5,619		3,000	9,000	

2. ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

2.1 PROGRESS NARRATIVE

The following activities were implemented by the USAID SFB project during the fourteenth quarter (January-March 2016). For details on implementation status, please see the milestone tracking tables in Appendix 1.

OBJECTIVE 1

Objective 1 Summary of new achievements in quarter 14:

- 6,628 (3,380F) new people were actively engaged in improved forest management.
- 1,730 (727F) new people received training in natural resource management or biodiversity conservation.
- 1 new land title and agreement was achieved:
 - The agreement of Chiklob Community Protected Area in Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary (Mondulkiri Province) was completed.

National Level

Mekong Basin Initiative / the WEST: This quarter, work was conducted to transform the spatial model and data layers presented during the November 2015 consultation workshop with stakeholders into an online tool that will be easily accessible and useable by decision-makers. The new tool is called the WEST. The WEST will combine a user-friendly interface with complex spatial datasets and hydrological modeling to offer a means for a wide variety of stakeholders to gain meaningful and unbiased understanding about the environmental impacts of potential land use decisions. The tool can be used to quantify how land management decisions, which cause a change in land cover type (for example, from forest to intensive agriculture) affect greenhouse gas emissions, the impacts of erosion on sediment and nutrient loss, and changes in water quality and flow. This analysis can be generated for areas at any scale from the national to the local scale that are defined by a geographic boundary shapefile such as CF sites, ELCs, RGC protected areas, provinces, or the country as a whole. Next quarter, a launch event and training will be held in Phnom Penh to familiarize government counterparts and other key stakeholders with the WEST.

Engagement with national and sub-national administrations: The official letter supporting Sub-National Administration (SNA) of Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, Stung Treng and Kratie to work with the SFB Project on PLL Protection was approved by the National Committee for Sub-national Democratic Development (NCDD) as a result of the meeting between the SFB Project and head of NCDD H.E. Sak Setha. The NCDD, not only sent out the approved letter to the SNAs of these 4 provinces, but also collaborated with the SFB Project to hold 4 provincial-level consultation meetings with the SNAs where the effective measures for PLL Protection and Technical Working Group (TWG) formation for Kampong Thom Province were discussed and agreed upon. To date, the TWG¹⁷ of Kampong Thom Province has been formed and officially announced among the stakeholders while the discussions between the project and other 3

¹⁷ The members of TWG of Kampong Thom Province include provincial governor, provincial administrative officials, provincial police and military police, FAC and 8 district governors

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provinces (Preah Vihear, Stung Treng and Kratie) are underway for preparation and organizing of the provincial and district consultation workshops with concerned SNAs.

The project, in collaboration with the TWG of Kampong Thom Province, organized a 1-day district workshop in Sandan District with the involvement of 49 (1F) participants including NCDD-S officials, provincial department officials, district and commune authorities and CF chiefs from Sandan and Santouk Districts and FA officials, where the pressing challenges, protection measures and right and obligations of the stakeholders for Sustainable PLL Protection and Conservation were identified and agreed upon. The results will be used as the basis for the project to input into the forestry policy review.

The PLL management mechanisms were identified as a result of a series of formal and informal discussion meetings among Prey Lang Community Network (PLCN), Prey Lang Forest Community Network (PLFCN), Community Forestry Network (CFN) and 4 SNAs of the 4 PLL Provinces, organized by the project, which will be used to inform the co-management concept for sustainable PLL protection. To have voices of forest-dependent communities included in the co-management concept, the project will continue to hold the discussion meetings with CF representatives in 8 villages within PLL over the next quarter.

Environmental Code: The monthly meeting of the Advisory Group on Integrated Ecosystem Mapping, which the project has been actively supporting came to the end of its first phase as the final report on Integrated Ecosystem Mapping and Decision Support System design has been submitted to United Nations Development Program UNDP by consultants Mr. Paul Gager and Mr. Veba La. Phase 2 will begin soon in the coming May 2016 focusing on data held by NGOs and international organizations who were unable to provide data during Phase 1 and data held by government with the special target to acquire Forest Cover Map 2014 and will end before target date of Code delivery date, December 2016 with a complete designing of DSS. In addition to its engagement in the development of Environmental Code of Cambodia, the project also joined monthly meeting of Sub-Technical Working Group 3 and 5 (Terrestrial and Water Ecosystems, Wildlife and Biodiversity Conservation) to provide inputs into Jurisdiction Gap Analysis and Recommendations.

Mapping Kit Training: The participants (19; 3F) from 7 organizations (Village Support Group, Save Cambodia Wildlife, Health Poverty Action, Analyzing Development Issues Center, Cambodian Youth Network, CDPS-Community Peace-Building Network and Khmer Youth and Social Development), after receiving a 2-day training on Mapping Kit and Map Explorer, were able to use the ODC Mapping Kit to creating maps, use GPS/ satellite images for data collection, create new shapefile and upload GPS data into the mapping kit, use a printed map for data collection instead of GPS and use Quantum Geographic Information Systems for cleaning and preparation of the data.

Subnational Level

A. Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)

The Mondulkiri Protected Forest Management Plan: The project provided technical support to FA throughout the development process of the MPF Management Plan; collected key biodiversity data which fed the 2016-2020 management plan with crucial information; and supported the organization of provincial and national consultations and field visits. After completing the process of review, modification and finalization, the 7th version plan was approved by the Director General of FA and has been submitted to MAFF for approval. The project expects to have the final approval from MAFF during the next quarter and plans to convene a soft launch.

The Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary Management Plan: The preparation of the PPWS Management Plan is ongoing with the finalization of its zero draft which has been shared with the project technical team

and the GDANCP for feedback. The Director of the Department for Terrestrial areas at MoE, Mr. Kong Kimsreng presented the Ministry's recommendations at a zoning consultation event organized on 31st March for the zoning of PPWS and collected inputs from government counterparts and SFB for refinement.

Community patrolling: The community patrollers, rangers, police and SFB staff (211; 0F) conducted 22 days of forest patrols by motorbikes over a distance of 908 km in PPWS and MPF (three trips in MPF and five trips in PPWS). As a result, 558 m of snares were removed and evidence including, 1 truck, 12 chainsaws, 1 fishing rod and 1 rifle-AK47 were confiscated. In addition, the patrol team provided 57 perpetrators with warning letters and 75 with verbal warnings.

Community Protected Areas capacity building: After a CPA coordination meeting, organized by the project in partnership with PDoE, the workplans of CPAs in Monduliri Province were integrated into PDoE's plan. The capacity of Srae Khtong CPA Members (30; 6F) was strengthened on Community Based Natural Resources Management through trainings. Annual Assembly meetings conducted in 2 CPAs (Chiklob and Srae Y) and 2 CFs (Srae Huy, Toulung and Dei Ey) resulted in annual reports being disseminated and workplans for year 2017 were developed with participatory inputs of all individual participants.

Community Protected Area and Community Forestry legalization: The applications of 2 CPAs in Monduliri Province (Toul Kdok and Srae Khtong) had been submitted in March 2013, unfortunately all the documents apparently disappeared at the provincial administration office. The provincial governor suggested that the project restart the process again. During this quarter, the project supported the resubmission process of the relevant documents of these 2 CPAs to PDoE for endorsement. With support of the project, CFMC reelection process in Srae Huy and Dei Ey CFs was conducted and the committees were successfully selected for new mandates during the term of 2016-2020. In addition, the demarcation of Srae Khtong and Toul CPAs were completed.

Community Forestry Management Plan Development: The project provided technical supports to CFs in Monduliri Province to complete the process of management plan development. As a result, the management plans with all relevant documents for Dei Ey and Trapeang Khaerm CFs are being prepared to submit to Forestry Administration Cantonment (FAC); final PRA report of Toulung (Krangtes) CF was completely conducted; and the management block and PRA verification were conducted in Srae Huy CF to finalize the CF management plan.

Community Protected Area agreements: The project implements CAs, which are intended to engage the CPAs in natural resource management, in collaboration with the Asian Development Bank-funded Biodiversity Corridor Conservation Project and MoE. During this quarter, 3 CAs for a period of 15 years were signed between 3 CPAs in Monduliri Province (Chiklob, Putung Puhung and Srae Y) and MoE, at a ceremony organized in Chiklob village in January 2016.

Vulture restaurants and quarterly nationwide census surveys: The result of monthly vulture restaurant counts in January and February, in addition to the annual nationwide census in March, showed a 50% increase compared to those recorded in the same quarter in 2015, which had been a maximum of five individuals in January 2015.

Biodiversity Assessment of two revoked Economic Land Concessions within Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary: All preliminary results and biodiversity presence of the ELCs were presented to the MoE management planning team in February. This was to assist the management team in planning their zonation for species conservation. It was agreed that the revoked ELC areas would be considered as a corridor or conservation zone due to the results of this biodiversity survey.

Monitoring species use at waterholes: To gain a greater understanding of waterhole dynamics and species utilization, the project deployed 54 camera traps and took water measurements at 54 randomly selected waterholes in Mondulkiri Province. To date, preliminary results have identified six large ungulates species, including globally threatened banteng, elephant and Eld's deer. Cameras also revealed a healthy elephant herd with two young calves, a sign that the population is still reproducing, despite the threat of poaching. In addition, camera traps have provided data on six globally threatened bird species. This provides insight into some data deficient species, especially the critically endangered giant ibis, the national bird of Cambodia, which was recorded at 19 locations.

Women's Leadership in Community Protected Area Management: A four-day training workshop on 'Women's Leadership in CPA Management' strengthened the capacity of the Gender Working Group and Cambodia Women for Peace and Development of MoE. In total 25 participants (23F) discussed women's roles in CPA management and their obligations to ensure sustainable natural resource management. A 1-day field visit to Namlir CPA was also conducted as part of the training which allowed participants to discuss with CPA members about their current practices.

Awareness raising events conducted with Community Forestry: The understanding of 824 (377F) people in 4 CFs (Pukrouch, Pukreng, Puradet and Ngleav Krach CFs) was promoted on forest inventory results, PRA and draft CFMP through 12 Awareness raising events.

Progress with Community Protected Area formalization: During the quarter, the Minister of Environment signed off on the establishment applications of 2 CPAs, Namlir and Rovak; this marked significant steps in securing tenure over a total of 2308.34 ha for 321 families. With involvement of CPA members, PPWS Director and PDoE Director, the boundary demarcation and establishment application of Atrong Samaky Senchey CPA was completely conducted and endorsed, and has then been submitted to MoE for final sign off.

Provincial Community Protected Area coordination meeting: A CPA coordination meeting was held during the quarter which brought together 35 (5F) participants including CPA committees, DoE officials, PA directors, local authorities and NGO staff working on CPA development in the province. This meeting offered the participants a platform for participatory discussions on the challenges of CPA development and an opportunity to propose interventions for the provincial department of environment to act.

Monitoring biodiversity in the Seima Protected Forest: Monitoring biodiversity is a critical part of conservation work as it allows the impact of interventions and activities to be tracked, successes to be recognized, and issues to be highlighted. In the quarter, the project began to survey over half of the line transects (approximately 80 km) in SPF in order to produce population estimates for 11 key species.

The Indigenous Communal Land Titling in the Seima Protected Forest: The ICT team have been holding comprehensive consultation workshops in the village of Andong Kralong in order to develop the internal rules for the Indigenous Community Commission (ICC) – the legal village authority created during the ICT process. The internal rules are important to ensure that the community land-use plan is adhered to and illegal activities do not occur. The ICT team has also been working in the communities of Srae Chhuk, O Rona, Gati, and Srae Levi to build the capacity of the ICCs to manage their land, monitor the compliance of their village, and manage their documentation. The awarding of ICTs to a village is really just the start of the process of managing the village land sustainably for the future of the younger generation and the forest. Finally, the ICT team has been working in the village of Pu Haim, to raise awareness of ICTs so that the village understands both the benefits and the extent of the commitment. It will be the choice of the community whether or not they choose to undertake the full process.

Patrolling in the Seima Protected Forest: After receiving trainings on the use of SMART, the community patrol teams in the SPF conducted extensive foot and motorbike patrols in the villages of Pu Kong, Srae

Pras, Sre Chhuk, O Chrar and Pu Cha and confiscated multiple chainsaws, motorbikes and other evidence of illegal activities. Additionally, the patrol team successfully arrested offenders, who conducted illegal activities such as logging and land clearance. The reports of the cases were collected and subsequently incorporated into the monthly SMART reports which fed into the adaptive management process of the SPF.

REDD+ Project in Seima Protected Forest: The Seima Community Team has been visiting REDD+ villages in Seima this quarter to discuss and prepare for the verification visit from an independent auditor. The Seima REDD+ project successfully received dual validation from the Climate, Community, and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA) and the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS). The upcoming verification is in order to confirm the quantity of carbon that has been protected from release by the project.

B. Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)

Kampong Thom Province

Conservation Agreement implementation: The project signed 14 CAs with 14 CFs in Kampong Thom Province at a signing ceremony and provides ongoing coaching on Forestry Law, report writing and the use of SMART and GPS. During the quarter, the community patrol groups conducted 115 days of forest patrols and confiscated evidence including, 3 chain saws, 9.16 m³ of logs, 297 m of snares, 11 big knives and 5 motorcycles. Some evidence was kept at the CF station and others at FA office. Additionally, illegal land encroachers (7; 0F) were arrested and 3 illegal camps were destroyed. The reports of the cases were submitted to FA.

Awareness raising with Community Forestry: Through 16 awareness raising events, 731(306F) in 4 CFs (Phnom Rang, Kbal Khla, Prey Tatey and Lbos Sral) gained a better understanding of CFMC bylaws, CF regulations, CF credit scheme and silviculture techniques.

Community Forestry formalization: CF regulations in Phnom Raing and Kbal Khla were finalized during the quarter and presented significant progress in formalization where all steps are now completed. These CF will sign their community forestry agreement, final step of formalization, when MAFF Prakas on CF potential is obtained.

Provincial level Community Forestry Networks and Provincial Community Forestry Program

Coordination Committee meetings: The project supported a provincial CF network meeting organized on 25 January where 52 (2F) CFMC were involved and shared their successes and challenges. The results were then presented in the PCFPCC meeting, which is a provincial mechanism for sharing progress and discussing forest-related issues within the province, which brought together 68 (3F) participants including, National Community Forestry Program Coordination Committee (NCFPCC), FA Cantonment, FA Division, district governors, commune councils, provincial CF network representatives and NGOs.

Preah Vihear Province

Conservation Agreement implementation: After forming community patrol Groups (37 groups; 423 members; 149F), 16 CAs were signed between the project and 16 CFs in Preah Vihear Province at a signing ceremony with the involvement of 111 (20F) participants, witnessed by local Forestry Administration officials and local government authorities. During the ceremony, patrol gear was distributed to each of the 16 groups: a GPS unit, a camera, a first aid kit, 5 flashlights, 25 raincoats, 25 hammocks with nets and 1 metal box used for storing the materials. Additionally, trainings (16 courses) and coaching on the use of SMART and GPS were provided to the groups. To date, the community patrol

groups conducted 58 days of the forest patrols and confiscated evidence including 2 chainsaws and 169 m of snares which were then kept at the CF station and the reports of the cases were submitted to FA.

Forest patrols conducted by Community Forestry members: with the support of the project, CFs conducted forest patrols in Chrob Phnom Dam Bok, Preah Ent Trong, Reabroy Senchey, Kravan Bor and Kravan CFs and confiscated 5 chainsaws. The evidence and the reports of the cases were sent to FA triage for further intervention. During the forest patrols, the CFs found signs of illegal logging and land encroachment which informed the group that these are the pressing issues within CF areas.

Awareness raising with Community Forestry members: 12 awareness raising events provided a better understanding for 820 (427F) participants in 3 CFs (Reabroy Senchey, Kravan Bor and Kravan) on CFMC bylaws, CF regulations, CF inventory results and draft CFMP.

Community Forestry formalization: In this quarter, formalization in Reab Roy Senchey achieved remarkable progress, as the management committee was established with 15 persons (3F) elected as CFMC. Also, CFMC bylaw and CF regulation were developed, and boundary demarcation of the community forestry was conducted with CFMC and members, FA officials, commune councilors and village chiefs. The CF area, based on this demarcation was endorsed by the FA cantonment chief and further submitted to MAFF through FA central during the same reporting period.

Provincial level Community Forestry Network and Provincial Community Forestry Program

Coordination Committee meetings: The project supported a provincial CF network meeting organized on 28 March where 60 (8F) CFMC were involved and shared their successes and challenges. The results were then presented in the PCFPCC meeting, which is a provincial mechanism for sharing progress and discussing CF-related issues within the province, which brought together 83 (11F) participants including FA officials, district governors, commune authorities, CF network representative and NGOs.

Wildlife Enforcement and Leadership Training Exercise: The project, in collaboration with the Japanese International Cooperation Agency, provided a seven-day field practical Wildlife Enforcement and Leadership Training Exercise to Law Enforcement Patrol Team Staff based in PVPF (16 staff), SPF (7 staff) and Ang Trapeang Thmor Sarus Crane Reserve (2 staff) plus an additional 7 staff from the Department of Wildlife and Biodiversity. Through a tailored training schedule, the participants' knowledge of Forestry Legal procedures was strengthened, and the patrol teams have now adapted new strategies to deal with increasing threats to forests and wildlife. As a result of the training, patrol teams can now strategically assess, interpret and adapt protected area management using the monthly SMART reports submitted to the FA Project Manager every month.

Biodiversity monitoring: Community wildlife rangers located a Black-Necked Stork Nest, a globally Near-Threatened Species, in PVPF. This striking tall, long-necked wading bird has a wingspan of up to 2.3 m and is dependent on wetland habitats to forage. Although this species has been observed regularly at ponds and seasonal watering holes (trapeangs) in PVPF, this is the first record of breeding behavior within the Protected Forest. Under the Nest Protection Program, local people and contracted community rangers were rewarded with direct conservation payments to locate nests, with a bonus if the chicks successfully fledge within PVPF. In addition, the project continued the search to locate and safeguard Critically Endangered vulture nests within PVPF and identified a total of 5 nests (an increase from 3 found in 2014) for this breeding season.

Patrol team meeting in Preah Vihear Protected Forest: In the monthly meetings at Trapeang Pring Headquarters, the patrol team had fruitful discussions on results of patrol efforts and interventions and assessed whether patrol targets have been achieved and planed new patrol targets for the coming months according to current threats and challenges.

Participatory Land Use Planning in Preah Vihear Protected Forest: the PLUP team completed mapping of 72 residential and agricultural land parcels within and around Kampong Sralao Village and this progress was updated to the Chhaeb II District Governor.

Stung Treng Province

Conservation Agreement implementation¹⁸: After forming community patrol groups (31 groups; 183 members; 45F) in 5 CFs in Stung Treng Province, 5 CAs were signed between the project and 5 CFs at a signing ceremony with involvement of 40 (5F) participants, witnessed by local Forestry Administration officials and local government authorities. During the ceremony, patrol gear was distributed to each of the 5 groups: a GPS unit, a camera, a first aid kit, 5 flashlights, 25 raincoats, 25 hammocks with nets and 1 metal box used for storing the materials.

Five CAs¹⁹ were signed over the reporting period in 2 CFs (Kaing Kangoak and Toal) and 3 villages (Doung, Kes, and Spong). The current CAs define the rules and regulations, timing and modalities of stakeholder involvement associated with community based patrols and the protection of natural resources. Having created the necessary institutional context to reduce illegal timber harvesting and wildlife poaching through the CAs, the project deepened its analysis of community based livelihood opportunities and appropriate implementation approaches through a series of formal and informal planning and engagement sessions. This process, involving a range of stakeholders, identified a number of options including, honey and mushroom production, resin quality improvement and business/marketing training. While the circumstances vary between villages, all inputs associated with this element of the project are conditional upon adherence to the CAs. A monitoring mechanism to ensure compliance with the CAs is currently under development, but is likely to include a key project partner, PVT, commune chiefs and the local MoE. Opportunities to establish a network of geo-referenced sentinel sites linked to SMART and community patrols in support of this process are being explored.

Forest patrols conducted by Community Forestry members: After receiving patrol gear (camera, GPS, hammock, torch, raincoat and boot), the CFs conducted forest patrols in 5 CFs (Prey Kranhoung, Prey O'Chrey, Chheuteal Preus, Phnom Chumroksath and Phnom Prachum Mith CFs) and confiscated 5 chainsaws, which were then sent to FA triage further interventions.

Additionally, 26 (4F) people were involved in 2 trainings on the use of GPS and SMART. Siem Bouk, Olang, Tunsoang, Toal, Kaing Ka Ngoak and Kompang Pang CFs conducted forest patrols during which 2 cubic meters of luxury wood and 9 chainsaws were confiscated and delivered to the FA. In support of the community patrols, a system for sharing SMART data between the project and villages/ CFs, and between the project and the FA was established. Communities collect the data, the project collects and reviews it with communities and then uploads it to the SMART system. This system ensures that communities are better able to target patrols and ensures the FA are aware of the activities of the community patrol teams.

Community Forestry member field training: Training on institutional strengthening and financial management was provided to 36 (3F) individuals including commune councils, village chiefs and CFMC. Participants came from five CFs (Prey Kranhoung, Prey O'Chrey, Chheuteal Preus and Phnom Prachum Mith). The training will enable participants, especially CFMC to manage their CF records and operate their CF development.

¹⁸ 5 CAs in Stung Treng are under Winrock International's responsibility

¹⁹ 5 CAs in Stung Treng Province are under Conservation International's responsibility

Community Forestry annual assembly meeting: Annual assembly meetings for CFs were conducted in 4 CFs (Phnom Prachum Mith, Phnom Chumrok Sath, Prey O'Chrey and Chheuteal Preus) with a total of 534 (276F) participants including local FA officials, commune councils, village chiefs, CFMCs and CF members. The annual assembly provided opportunities for CF members to reflect on the achievements of CF implementation, solve problems and develop plans of action.

Provincial Community Forestry Network meeting: A provincial CF network meeting was held on 25 March with 51 (5F) CFMC from CFs in the province. The participants presented their CF progresses and also shared the challenges they faced regarding CF managements. The illegal loggings, land encroachments and poaching were the pressing concerns shared by most of the CFs in the meeting.

Forest Administration / Community Linkage building: A meeting to identify trends, hotspots and routes of illegal activity, clarify responsibilities in the case of confiscations, established lines of communication between groups and outlined legal obligations for all stakeholders involved was attended by 34 (2F) people, including villagers and the FAC chief. A subsequent, successful meeting with the Deputy Director of the Provincial Hall was held in order to ensure full understanding of community and project activities and to seek agreement to proceed with the existing patrolling strategy.

Kratie Province

Conservation Agreement implementation: After 6 CAs were signed between the project and 6 CFs in Kratie Province at a signing ceremony, the project continued to provide ongoing coaching on the use of SMART and GPS. To date, the community patrol groups conducted 65 days of forest patrols and confiscated evidence including; 3.22 m³ of logs and 138 m of snares which were then kept at the CF station and the reports of the cases were submitted to FA.

Community Forestry awareness raising: Four awareness raising events, conducted in 3 CFs (Prasat Teuk Khmao, Kampong Damrie and Angkor Ent) provided members (106; 41F) with a better understanding of the CF inventory results and draft CFMPs.

Provincial Community Forestry Network and Provincial Community Forestry Program Coordination Committee: A provincial CF network meeting was held on 24 March with 39 (4F) CF representatives, where the successes and challenges of CF management were discussed. The results were then presented in the PCFPCC meeting organized on 25 March. The meeting was led by FAC chief and involved 48 (4F) participants including FA officials, district governors, commune councils, CF network representative and NGOs staff.

OBJECTIVE 2

Objective 2 Summary of new achievements in quarter 14:

- Resolution of 6 more conflicts was achieved. These include:
 - Confiscation at Villa Development ELC in Mondulkiri Province
 - Illegal wildlife hunting activities in Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary was acted on
 - Four conflicts mitigated through enforcement and implementation of agreements to desist with illegal activities in: Kampong Damrie CF land encroachment (Kratie Province); Kampong Kboeung CF illegal logging and land encroachment (Kratie Province); Prey Tamao CF land encroachment (Stung Treng Province); and Phnom Prasat CF land encroachment (Stung Treng Province).

- The Mondulkiri Protected Forest Management Plan was approved by the Director General of FA and has been submitted to MAFF for approval. The project expects to have the final approval from MAFF during the next quarter and plans to convene a soft launch.
- 19 new human rights defenders were trained and supported through the Coming Together for Forests initiative which builds relationships between a small group of influential government champions and forest community leaders from across Cambodia.

National Level

Launch of Open Development Cambodia Generation II: The official launch of ODC Generation II Website was conducted on 20 January with the involvement of 60 (20F) representatives from national and international organizations, NGOs, United Nations Agencies, public and private universities, businessmen and students. The participants expressed that the new platform makes it easy to find data and cross check and compare among countries in the region, especially the dataset on economic development and the natural resource datasets. Please find greater details in Annex 4.

The 4th Community Forestry meeting: The CTF initiative held the 4th forest community meeting in Phnom Penh with 94 (28F) participants including 75 (25F) community representatives and 19 (3F) local government champions from across Cambodia (provinces and city excluded are Phnom Penh, Kampong Cham and Kep). The event provided a neutral and safe space where human rights defenders and government officials could talk openly and frankly about constructive solutions to sensitive forestry and land management issues. With involvement of Licadho and CCHR, the participants had an opportunity to learn about the demand-driven topics of land law, forestry law, human rights and roles and responsibilities of the government's sub-national administrations. In turn, the participants are ready to facilitate regional sub-group trainings in different forested regions throughout the country.

Constructive dialogues: The CTF initiative facilitated multi-stakeholder constructive dialogue as a means for resolving 8 cases of land and forestry management issues in the provinces of Kampong Speu, Kratie, Mondulkiri, Pursat and Svay Rieng. During this quarter, the project saw 5 families in Kla Kropeu Community in Pursat Province received official recognition for their family lands as a result of project's assistance in collaboration with Star Kampuchea. However, an overall uptake of positive behaviors are still limited by slow documentation processes and limited political will of high-ranking government officials at provincial and national levels to address land and resource conflicts.

Regional sub-national trainings: The CTF initiative provided 10 trainings to 269 (114F) individuals in 6 provinces including Siem Reap, Pheah Vihear, Kratie, Battambang, Pursat and Koh Kong. The regional trainings were led by community representatives who participated in the CTF group meetings, and provided an opportunity for these individuals to take ownership and leadership of capacity building at the community level. The trainings raised awareness and knowledge about a variety of topics that are critical for defending human rights around land and forestry issues, as well as presenting strategies for engaging constructively with local government officials. Additionally, the participants had dynamic and informative discussions around many topics such as land division, land possession, land ownership, private property of the prime minister, legal vs illegal logging, access to public government information and public participation in local government processes.

Interactive Voice Response (IVR) conference calls and IVR key messages: The CTF facilitated 2 rounds of conference calls for 11 regional grassroots sub-groups (64; 14F) participants who had an opportunity to share information and experiences including regional sub-group trainings, build linkages within and strengthen identity with/ among forest communities across Cambodia and discuss how to best facilitate the 8 planned constructive dialogue cases. Right after the IVR conference call, the participants were reminded to call 070 22 11 27 in order to listen to IVR key messages for refreshing their knowledge. The

system reported that there were 240 unique phone-number users benefiting from the 2 IVR line systems with a combined usage time of more than 151 hours.

Subnational Level

A. Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)

Preparation of the Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary wildlife profile: The project, in collaboration with the MoE, is preparing a wildlife profile for PPWS which aims to raise awareness of the public about the importance of the sanctuary and also provide key inputs for the preparation of the PPWS management plan. A first draft of the profile content has been shared with the MoE who provided constructive feedback. The project is now finalizing the content and layout of the publication in the next quarter, along with a launch of the document in May 2016.

InVEST National Dissemination Workshop: The project, in collaboration with European Union-funded “Sustaining Biodiversity, Environmental and Social Benefits in the Protected Areas of the Eastern Plains Landscape of Cambodia”, implements the InVEST tool in Monduliri Province. The findings of the InVEST study were shared and feedback on these findings were collected at a national dissemination workshop in January 2016. The participants (government, NGOs and the private sector) learned from the critical presentations on mapping of ecosystem services and future conservation scenarios provided by green economy consultants, as well as discussed potential impacts of the scenarios on Cambodia’s landscapes. Private sector engagement and payment for ecosystem services were noted as key areas to build upon at the landscape and national levels. The technical report is now being finalized and will be published in the next quarter.

Eco-School Guidelines: The Eco-Schools Program, an international initiative, strives to make environmental sustainability an integral part of school life and encourages schools to combine learning with actions that promote environmental sustainability. In this quarter, the project continued to support the development and implementation of the eco-school guidelines. On 24 March, a consultation workshop on ‘National Eco-School Guidelines’ was organized with approximately 170 participants including, MoE staff, NGOs, and school teachers and principals who will implement the guidelines. This event culminated an extensive consultation process to promote green and clean schools in Cambodia.

Capacity building for students in 10 target schools²⁰ and communities around schools: The project, in collaboration with PDoE, provided environmental lessons to 641 (357F) students and 35 (8F) teachers. The participants learned about the types of forests and animals, habitat protection, the threats facing wildlife and forest and protection measures. The national eco-school guidelines were introduced to the teachers during the events. Additionally, the project conducted environmental night shows with 1,388 (682F) participants in 10 villages surrounding the target schools. The night shows discussed wildlife in Cambodia specifically in Monduliri Province and the threats to these, along with general presentation about the forests.

Capacity building for students and local communities: The project, in partnership with FAC, provided environment education to Nongkhilek Primary Schools and local community in Chimneat Village on the importance of forest and wildlife and protected forest law to 54 (32F) students. The participants actively engaged in the events, especially during the question and answer session. In addition, the participants 182 (114F) viewed videos about wildlife and its decline in Cambodia and Monduliri Province during the night time environmental events.

²⁰ Koh Myerl, Sre Huy, Hun Sen Mean Chey, Hun Sen Koh Nhek, Pou long, Pou Trom, O Play, Pou Chri, O Raing, and Chneng

Environmental education through the Kouprey Express: The project, in collaboration with leaders of 6 CFs (Krang Ropuk, Puchrey, Tropeang Kaerm, Chhourl, Oronglav and Tulung) and 3 CPAs (Chiklob, Orboun Loer and Loaka) in Monduliri Province, conducted environmental awareness raising campaigns with 419 (239F) people. The participants learnt about the importance of forests and water, climate change, role of vultures in ecosystems and rights and obligation of citizens in protecting natural resources.

Law enforcement conflicts mitigation: The PPWS rangers, in collaboration with provincial prosecutor, provincial police and PDoE deputy manager, followed up on the warning letters issued to the ELC companies who were conducting illegal timber processing. The updates include current activities; the court is doing an investigation; a request has been made to receive copies of the court documents; and MoE has acted upon all ELCs involved in illegal timber processing and illegal residential camps in the PPWS. The rangers are currently safeguarding all timber which was confiscated from these ELC. The rangers have confiscated some vehicles used to transport timber out of the forested areas and by order from the PPWS director the confiscated items will remain at the ranger outpost. No more large timber transporting trucks have been recorded in the ELC, and specifically the Kasekam Khmer Angkor cancelled ELC where the project and PDoE rangers recorded over 70 hauling trucks during this quarter. The rangers destroyed a number of illegal logging and hunting camps throughout the PA and will continue to mitigate and report on all crimes in PPWS.

In this quarter, the rangers have been nominated (70% of them have been nominated by the PDoE) to support the national commission to stop illegal logging inside EPL in monitoring the quantity of timbers at the four companies in PPWS and corridors of PPWS and Lomphat Wildlife Sanctuary (Kasekam Khmer Angkor, Dai Nam, Master K. Son and Uni-Green). The PPWS and MPF rangers, in collaboration with community rangers and border police rangers, completed 544 patrol days and 173.5 nights (197 patrols) over a distance of 12,106.82 kilometers, resulting in the collection of snares and the disruption of small scale illegal logging (clearing land, and cutting trees for poles for black pepper plantation and construction).

The PPWS rangers, with collaboration of community patrolling teams of Chiklob, Srae Thom, Khnheng, Phnom Khadok and Putong Puhung CPAs, conducted a joint patrol from 19-21 March in PPWS and confiscated the following evidence: 2 chainsaws, 1 rifle, 387 m of snares, 2 red muntjacs, 1 wild pig, dry meat of silvered langur, dry meat of wild pig, dry skin of sunda colugo and evidence of eight skins and 1 horn from a red muntjac. Additionally, 11 suspects were warned with letters and the perpetrators reported that they were actively cutting trees for pepper poles and freely using dogs for wildlife hunting inside the sanctuary.

Indigenous Communal Land Titling Progress: The Indigenous community of O Rona is the first community with an ICT that used their ICT to bring a case of illegal land clearance within their community to the courts. The community lodged a legal complaint against 2 individuals, who illegally grabbed areas of community forestry and cleared the forest and planted crops. The court process took sometimes and made good progress during this quarter. The prosecutor and other legal representatives travelled to the disputed land and conducted measurements. The results of the case are expected soon, and will be a landmark case for ICTs.

Reduction in conflict between humans and elephants: The Eastern Plains is believed to have one of the largest remaining population of wild Asian elephants in Cambodia, unfortunately this means that conflict between humans and elephants often occurs, and has been getting worse in recent years as human populations expand into what were natural areas. The project brought in an expert to help the team in SPF to assess the problem and consider what techniques might be appropriate to reduce the conflicts.

Conflict Mitigation

Constructive dialogue on overlap of Community Forestry boundaries: There was an issue of overlapping CF boundary between Ngleav Krach CF (Pulung Village) and O Chong Nach CF (Mepai Village). Ngleav Krach CF is managing 2511 ha of forest based on its agreement, however, 230 ha of this forest overlap with community forestry being managed by O Chong Nach CF. Therefore, the project, in collaboration with FAC in Mondulkiri Province, held a consultation meeting with key stakeholders including, Ngleav Krach CF, O Chong Nach CF, Pu Chrei and Sen Monorom Commune Authorities and Mondulkiri FA cantonment to resolve the problem opening a way forward to progress CF development in these two villages. The consultation meeting, chaired by Mondulkiri FA cantonment chief, was held on 2 March. After the meeting, participants agreed on several points as followed: 1) Ngleav Krach CF will manage 2,281 ha instead of 2,511 ha and its agreement will be amended accordingly; 2) The CFMP of Ngleav Krach CF will need to be revised to reflect the change in its total forest size; and 3) O Chong Nach CF will manage the remained forest in accordance with MAFF Prakas and will continue to develop the CF management plan.

B. Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)

Environmental education through the Kouprey Express (KE): During February, the KE provided capacity building training to a total of 16 teachers and community members, conducted wildlife and habitat education lessons with 137 (89F) students, and conducted 3 community night shows reaching a total of 487 (258F) community members. In March, the KE provided capacity building 24 (5F) teachers and community members, conducted wildlife and habitat education lessons with 182 (102F) students, and conducted 2 community night shows reaching a total of 442 (219F) community members. Detailed explanation of the KE methods and curriculum were provided in SFB's Q13 report.

National Radio Series and Public Service Announcements: The national radio series and public service announcement reached approximately 422,313 people across the provinces and city of Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear and Phnom Penh through 6 unique episodes, *"Success Starts with You,"* which were broadcasted bi-weekly for a total of 432 times on 3 radio stations, nationwide radio station Bayon FM 95 MHz in Phnom Penh, local radio Stung Sen FM 88.5 MHz in Kampong Thom Province and Sweet FM 99 MHz in Preah Vihear Province. The listeners now have a better understanding on the rights and obligations of forest communities in forest management, roles of women and youth in Cambodia's forest and biodiversity conservation, the effectiveness of doing forest patrols to reduce illegal logging and poaching and how forest protection contributes to climate change mitigation.

The IVR system and Voice Messages: Six unique audio topics were uploaded and 71 calls were placed to the IVR system by 33 unique numbers. No messages were left on the system and the average length per each call was 1.82 minutes. Three voice message alerts were sent to 342 unique numbers of target beneficiaries and successfully received by 201 (58%) of the unique numbers.

Mobile Broadcasts: Seventeen mobile broadcasts via loudspeaker were conducted in 4 CFs in Kampong Thom Province: Kbal Kla, Prey Kbal Ou Kror Nhak, Ou Das Sko and Prey Kbal Takung, and were estimated to reach 167 households in broadcast range.

Listening and Dialogue Group meetings: Nighty seven) LDG meetings were conducted with CF members (1424; 751F) in 10 CFs in Kampong Thom Province (Kbal Khla, Prey Tatey, Prey Kbal Ou Kror Nhak, Prey Kbal Ou Thnong, Prey Ou Bos Leav, Ou Das Sko, Ou Kra Nhong, Lbos Sral, Prey Khum Sochet and Prey Srea Pring), where the community members gained a better understanding of forest-related issues and forest management, which were broadcasted on radio program series and PSAs.

Community Forestry Leader Meetings: After receiving a number of trainings, CFLs conducted 5 educational meetings with 91 (53F) participants in 4 CFs in Kampong Thom Province (Prey Kbal Ou Kror

Nhak, Kbal Khla, Prey Khum Sochet and Prey Kbal Takung) which promoted the awareness of people on forest protection.

Awareness raising: Approximately 500 university students, NGO representatives and government officials attended a free program entitled “Earth Leadership: New Earth Consciousness and Engagement for the 21st Century”, provided by Mr. Christopher Lee, Advisor and Trainer of the Human Earth Development Center supported by the SFB project in collaboration with Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP), Cambodia-Japan Cooperation Center and MoE. The event provided the public with a deeper awareness of human impact on the earth and empowered participants to take a leadership role in solving the urgent environmental challenges it faces.

In collaboration with Royal University of Agriculture (RUA), the project organized the 2 day, 7th International Conference on Environment and Rural Development with 474 participants including college students, environmental experts, academics, government officials and community members. The participants discussed suitable and effective strategies for sustainable rural development.

The Project, in partnership with AEON Mall, organized a launching event of “*The Last Forest*” short film at AEON Mall. The event caught the attention of approximately 300 people, who heard key messages during the launching event about PLL protection and biodiversity conservation. Additionally, after the launching a link to the film was posted on Facebook and attracted 44,000 views in the first 6 days.

The project worked with Prek Leap National College of Agriculture (PNCA) to organize 4 seminars on different topics with university students from the PNCA, International University and Pannasastra University of Cambodia. The topics included: “Agriculture Management in the Context of Climate Change” with 112 (38F) students; “Conflict Resolutions” with 94 students; NTFP Value Chain with 70 (36F) students; and “Techniques to conserve Asian Elephant in the Cardamom Mountains with 60 students. This series of events promoted better understanding of the university students on forest protection and biodiversity conservation for better livelihoods of forest-dependent communities.

The project, in cooperation with 11 conservation NGOs, organized the 2nd World Wildlife Day in Cambodia with the theme of “*The Future of Wildlife Is in Our Hands*”, which involved 235 (175F) university students, who listen and provide their comments on presentations about wildlife species and wildlife trafficking law enforcement. Environment Minister H.E. Say Sam Al, who spoke at the event, appreciated the students’ comments and confirmed that MoE will provide strong collaboration with NGO partners working for natural resource conservation.

Conflict Mitigation

Illegal logging and land encroachment are commonly happening and threatening CF Management and to reduce illegal activities, the project introduced agreement forms, which outlines violations of illegal loggers or land encroachers and are intended to mitigate violations. This tool is used by CFs during forest patrols to reduce the occurrence of illegal activities. This quarter, 29 illegal loggers and land encroachers (11 in Kampong Thom Province and 18 in Stung Treng Province), signed the agreement forms promising to discontinue such activities and were witnessed by local government authorities,

Through a number of CF dialogues and cross-provincial exposure visits (the visits to the provinces of Monduliri, Siem Reap and Oddor Meanchey) organized by the project, the CFMCs increased their knowledge and skills on dialogue facilitation, reporting of the illegal activities, conflict mitigation and NTFP business. They also, now have a better understanding on their rights and obligations in promoting forest protection and biodiversity conservation and were confident to raise their forest and land related concerns in the CFN and the PCFPCC meetings at Kampong Thom Province and in the NCFPCC meeting in Battambang Province. The long process of CF registration for legal status was the most common concern

raised and discussed among the stakeholders including SNAs, FAs, NGOs and CFs. With respect to this, the project suggested that FA bring this concern to MAFF or MoE and involve the SFB project in future dialogue to mitigate this primary issue.

NRM Planning

Community Forestry Management Plan progress in Kampong Thom Province: The development of the CFMP for Prey Ou Bos Leav CF was started this quarter, with the implementation of the approved CFMPs of 2 CFs (Prey Tatey and Lbos Sral CFs) being initiated. The CFMPs of Ou Das Sko and Prey Phum Rumchek were being reviewed by FAC and the regulations of Phnom Rang and Kbal Khla CFs were finalized

Community Forestry Management Plan progress in Preah Vihear Province: The project saw significant progress with the formalization of the Reabroy Senchey CF, including candidate (15; 3F) selection of the CFMCs; CFMC bylaw and CF regulations were developed and the boundary demarcation was completely conducted with involvement of CFMC, CF members, FA officials and commune and village authorities;. In addition, the PRA result and inventory data of Kravan Bor and Kravan CFs were completely analyzed, with the findings presented at 2 dissemination meetings with involvement of 397 (169F) individuals.

Community Forestry Management Plan progress in Kratie Province: The dissemination of inventory result of Prasat Teuk Khmao CF was conducted with CFMCs and CF members (22; 7F) and the CFMP was then finalized at another consultation meeting with 25 (11F) individuals including, CFMCs, CF members, local FA officials, commune and village authorities. The CFMP of Kampong Damrie CF was finalized with a forest area of 1,302 ha which will contribute to livelihood improvement of 68 families.

OBJECTIVE 3

Objective 3 summary of new achievements in quarter 14:

- 1,534 (829F) new people participated in income generating activities

A. Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)

Sustainable Non-Timber Forest Product harvesting training: Twelve Community-Based NTFP Enterprises (6 resin tapper groups, 3 honey collection groups, 3 bamboo harvesting groups) in Monduliri Province, after receiving trainings on sustainable NTFP (*resin, honey and bamboo*) harvesting provided by the project, passed on their knowledge to their group members, other villagers, local authorities and CF and CPA members within MPF and PPWS. Internal Control System training was provided to the resin tapper and honey collection groups in Toulung CF which assisted them with improving transparency and accountability of financial management in their groups.

Honey Enterprises: With technical support of the project, 3 honey collection groups in Puchrey, Krang Tes and Srae Y finalized the standard honey costing per liter for 2016 as described in table below:

Honey grade	Puchrey	Krang Tes	Srae Y
1 st	9.82 USD	9.80 USD	10.66 USD
2 nd	9.11 USD	9.60 USD	9.51 USD
3 rd	8.67 USD	9.40 USD	8.41 USD

Honey plot monitoring was completed for the 3 honey collection groups in the assigned plots of Trapeang Khaerm and Toulung CFs and Srae Y CPA. The results showed that status of bee habitat is being negatively affected by illegal activities and drastic changes in weather and forest fires.

Resin Enterprise: building market linkage is currently the main challenge for the resin groups and their products, as the former contracted company are no longer willing to accept buying un-filtered resin. The resin tapper groups are also not able to supply the expected amount of resin annually to the company. During this quarter, the project worked closely with the communities to ensure a steady delivery of resin, and Mondulkiri Forest Venture (MFV) also tried to look for new traders in Phnom Penh. In the next quarter, 2 sets of resin filtering systems will be installed and ready to operate resin filtering in Srae Y and Krang Tes, which will ensure a cleaner resin of higher quality.

Bamboo Enterprise: Through a visit to Bambusa Global Ventures (BGV), the capacity of bamboo groups was strengthened on bamboo quality identification and classification and they are ready to improve their practices in bamboo selection before harvesting. With participatory inputs of relevant business actors including, bamboo collectors, Bamboo groups, the MFV and Bambusa Company, the standard bamboo costing per bamboo pole of 1 meter long was finalized as described in the table below.

Bamboo collector price to bamboo group	Bamboo group price to MFV	MFV Venture selling price to Bambusa
350 Khmer Riels (0.0875 USD)	410 Khmer Riels (0.1025 USD)	500 Khmer Riels (0.125 USD)

Progress of Mondulkiri Forest Venture's work: A total of 6 NTFP collection groups, 2 honey groups, 2 resin groups and 2 bamboo groups, have completed the membership registration process. The MFV also supported 3 bamboo harvesting groups and provided advanced budgets to buy bamboo products from the bamboo members. The MFV transferred money after the standard honey costing was finalized to each honey group to start collecting honey for 2016.

Agro-forestry pilot activities: Livelihoods in EPL are represented by farming, NTFP products collection and off-farm activities (casual labor and village trading). In striving to promote equitable economic benefits for the projects target communities and broaden access to sustainable activities, the project envisions to diversify its support for building livelihoods in communities. Following meetings with communities, the need for agroforestry has been highlighted as agroforestry will be a key contribution to mitigating climate change impacts and ensuring food security, with farm-based activities should be used as a complement livelihood activity to support NTFP commodities. In this respect, the project hired a consultant to provide technical support and pilot the set-up of agroforestry activities in the two villages of Chicklob and Srae Thom in Mondulkiri Province and the result from this will promote agroforestry practices among local communities residing in PPWS. In February, the training of trainers on agroforestry technical skills was conducted in EPL with in-office sessions and practical field studies. The field assessment is now complete in the target pilot sites, Srae Thom and Chiklob CPAs, where 4 families have been selected as volunteer model households for agroforestry practice and the plots have been designed. The training materials and tools were developed and key indicators were set to monitor the activity. In the next quarter, the agroforestry farms will be set up and production will begin.

Ecotourism in Andong Kralong: The quarter has been very successful, with 33 tourists visiting the ecotourism site in Andong Kralong in January and February. Furthermore, feedback from the tourists has been consistently excellent, demonstrating the good work of the ecotourism team. The numbers of tourists are now steadily increasing and it is expected that the site will be fully booked in the near

future. The project team in SPF continued to build the capacity of the local gibbon researchers who are critical for the long term success of the primate watching project. During the quarter, the researchers gained further skills on the use of GPS, data collection and primate behavior. Furthermore, the project provided trainings on financial management to the Indigenous Community Committee and the Ecotourism Committee within the village to ensure they are capable of managing the project on their own.

B. Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)

Improved Cookstove Distribution: The project engaged and trained 12 existing distributors from the ICoProDAC and 22 retailer point-of-sales in PLL (Kampong Thom, Kratie, Preah Vihear and Stung Treng Provinces) in order to strengthen the improved cookstove supply chain and ensure a sustainable stock of quality improved cookstoves²¹ for dissemination throughout the area. Out of the 22 retailers trained, 17 are women entrepreneurs. Trainings have spanned costing and pricing of products, recording, stock management and control, marketing and promotions. To select suitable retailers, the available markets in proximity to selected CFs was considered, and also retailers' proximity and accessibility to routes of distributors to ensure a long-term market linkage and business viability beyond the end of USAID SFB project's support.

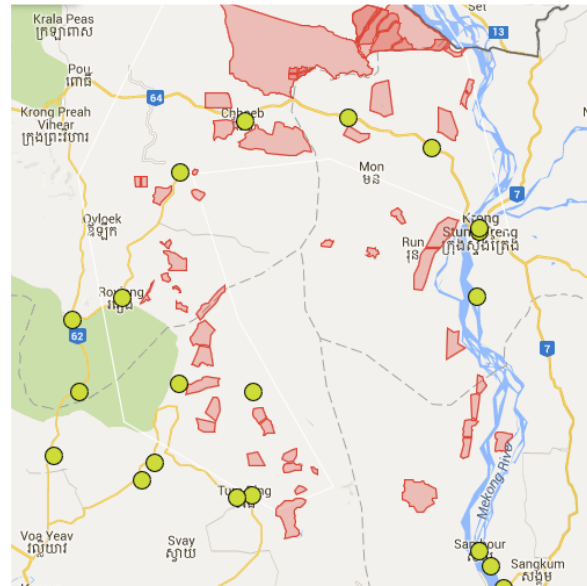


Figure 1: Map of 22 point-of-sale retailers in PLL selected for distribution of improved cookstoves.

Kampong Thom Province

Capacity building for ecotourism groups: The capacity of management committees of the Reaksmei Phoumpir Kiriboeung Krahnak ecotourism site in Kampong Thom Province was significantly improved through a series of activities including; on ongoing coaching on financial management and bookkeeping, reflection meetings, field visits and a 4-day training on hospitality.

Capacity building for resin groups: After providing trainings and ongoing coaching on sustainable resin harvesting and resin enterprise, the capacity of 2 CFs (Ou Das Sko and Ou Kra Nhoung) in Kampong Thom Province was increased. The business plans of the groups were developed and the benefit sharing was discussed and agreed among all individual group members.

In this quarter 22 Community Small Groups (chicken, vegetable, saving and resin) were formed with 232 (152F) members and they participated in a number of trainings, ongoing coaching, reflection meeting

²¹ Models being distributed are the New Lao Stove (NLS) and Neong Kong Rey Stove. NLS efficient stove technology is designed to meet the needs of urban and peri-urban households whose primary fuel is charcoal. The NLS is up to 35% more efficient than the baseline stove in PLL (three-stone stove). The NKS is a portable, lightweight clay cookstove. Made from a mixture of clay and sandy clay for the stove body, and clay with rice husk ash for the grate, it is designed to burn wood, but can also efficiently burn charcoal because of its combustion chamber shape. It consumes less fuel (up to 40% than the baseline stove) and reduces time for cooking when compared to the traditional stove.

and agriculture demonstration days which strengthened their capacity on vegetable techniques, chicken raising and enterprise, business management, financial management and bookkeeping. Additionally, 3 women became the saving group leaders as a result of women's leadership and Gender Action and Learning System Trainings.

Preah Vihear Province

Capacity building for honey and resin groups: Trainings and ongoing coaching regarding technical supports on resin inventory, resin business plan development, bee zoning and sustainable honey harvesting were provided to CFs in Preah Vihear Province. Sets of resin filter materials were provided to Prey Snuol CF and the project conducted meetings with CF members of Dang Phlet and Narong where role and responsibilities of management committees were clarified. Additionally, resin inventories and business plans of 5 CFs (Prey Snuol, Narong, Kunpheap, Bra and Dang Phlet) were completely developed and officially recognized by commune authorities.

The capacity of 13 Community Small Groups (832; 437F), including resin, honey, bamboo, honey and ecotourism groups, were strengthened on financial management and bookkeeping, sustainable NTFP (resin, honey and bamboo) collection, setting up sustainable ecotourism site, bamboo processing skills and business management through trainings, networking meetings, exposure visits and ongoing coaching.

Ibis Rice in Preah Vihear Protected Forest: The project completed compliance checks for Ibis Rice, with monitoring consisting of information gathered by village and commune authorities, law enforcement patrol teams, Village Marketing Network (VMN), government land use monitoring teams and LANDSAT imagery. A total of 113 eligible members of the VMN within Dounghplet, Narong and Kunapheap Villages in PVPF were identified. This process enabled local partner Sansom Mlup Prey (SMP) to purchase Wildlife-Friendly Certified Rice.

The annual verification process was conducted through a meeting organized by the project with collaboration of SMP, with involvement of 119 (72F) participants including, commune council, village chiefs, the CFMC and VMN members in Dounghplet. As a result, ownership and size of rice paddies were finalized and confirmed for local farmers to use for growing Wildlife-Friendly Rice and this process ensured transparency and no discrepancies regarding the origin of rice purchased by SMP under the Wildlife-Friendly Rice Initiative.

Stung Treng Province

Resin group capacity building: The project provided trainings on sustainable resin harvesting and ongoing coaching on group management to Phnom Prachum Mith CF. The resin inventory and resin business plan were developed as a result of a number of meetings, facilitated by the project and conducted with its members. Additionally, the group-by law were officially recognized with an approval letter by the commune authority.

A total of 29 Community Small Groups (bamboo, rattan, resin, honey, mushroom, chicken, vegetable and saving) were formed with 844 (441F) members and their capacity was strengthened on sustainable NTFP (rattan, honey, bamboo and resin) collection, NTFP (honey and bamboo) processing, vegetable and mushroom growing techniques and business management through trainings, network and reflection meetings, exposure visits and ongoing coaching. Additionally, the project supported the registration of 5 honey groups as members of national platform called Community-Based Honey Enterprise where the honey groups then participated in the annual meeting and learnt about community enterprise, building solidary relationships among group members and wild honey collection methodologies.

Livelihoods development through Conservation Agreements: Probing of livelihood options and associated planning activities over the course of the CA formulation period set the stage for the next phase of the project which is focused on support to demand-driven livelihood opportunities that couple capacity development and specific inputs with producer and self-help group formation. A number of key livelihood areas were identified including honey, resin, mushroom and vegetable production, poultry and cashew grafting. A monitoring framework that links adherence to the conservation principles of the CAs to inputs and technical support (such as training or specific technologies and equipment) is under development. The framework will involve key stakeholders including the project's local partners, relevant community representatives, and, where possible, the MoE in regular assessments of activities and compliance. With a view to long-term sustainability, each beneficiary agreed to repay, in part, or in whole, costs associated with the various inputs for savings groups to be established in tandem with the livelihood development component of the project. This includes both tangible inputs (such as vegetable seeds and mushroom spores) and capacity building in appropriate methods (e.g. mushroom production or grafting). Three meetings/workshops, which are intended to build relationships between producers and various key elements along each product's value chain, have been planned between communities and traders over the next quarter.

Sustainable Bamboo Charcoal Production: The project is working to design a value-chain and business model for Sustainable Bamboo Charcoal Production (including management structure, benefit sharing, operation and maintenance) and build partnerships with potential private sectors partners for the distribution and marketing segments. The SGFE, a private company, has been engaged for the distribution and commercialization of the sustainable bamboo charbriquettes once produced. The aim is to displace non-sustainable charcoal on the market and contribute to forest protection while supporting sustainable job opportunities. This quarter, a diagnostic was conducted in two CFs (Koh Ent Chey and O Krasang) in Kratie Province and another two CFs (Kraom and Kralapeas) in Stung Treng Province. The two sites in Stung Treng Province were selected for production as distribution costs will be lower. An inception meeting was organized with the FAC of Kratie and Stung Treng Provinces, and the Provincial Governor of Stung Treng officially endorsed these activities. The project benchmarked carbonization and briquetting technologies appropriate for rural areas. With bamboo charcoal being low density, it is indeed important to briquette it to enhance its quality. Local cassava starch producers were engaged to secure a local supply of binder for the production of briquettes. A business model for the bamboo charbriquettes was developed including their market linkages for the commercialization of sustainable bamboo charcoal, mainly targeting Phnom Penh and Stung Treng Markets.



Figure 2: Bamboo resource assessment in Stung Treng Province.

Kratie Province

Livelihoods groups capacity building: After receiving trainings and ongoing coaching on sustainable resin harvesting techniques, role and responsibility of the committees and members and internal rule and regulation development, provided by the project, the capacity of the resin groups in Prasat Teuk Khmao CF in Kratie Province was strengthened.

After forming 10 saving groups (263; 191F) and providing them the trainings and ongoing coaching on financial management and bookkeeping, the groups were able to increase their capital from monthly saving activities and interest of the loan.

Four bamboo collection groups and 1 bamboo processing enterprise were formed with 335 (97F) members. Their capacity has been strengthened on sustainable bamboo collection, business management and market linkage and incense stick production, through trainings, exposure visits and ongoing coaching.

The project continued to build the capacity of 21 community small groups (419; 295F) and individual livelihoods enterprises (14; 10F), on chicken raising skills, bio-friendly agricultural techniques, sustainable honey collection and entrepreneurship through the trainings, ongoing coaching, exposure visits and reflection meetings.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

National Level

Lack of engagement of higher level government officials in constructive dialogue: One main challenge faced during this reporting period is the lack of buy-in and political will of Cambodian government officials at provincial and national levels to help resolve the cases of land or natural resource disputes identified by the CTF initiative. The project observed that the local government champions are active in terms of engaging in constructive dialogue, however the government officials at higher levels do not show the political will or cooperation to help move dialogues forward. The CTF will continue to focus effort on working closely with local government champions who are committed to forest conservation, but will encourage these individuals to act as champions for promoting buy-in at higher levels (i.e. provincial or national level) to resolve land and forestry issues through constructive dialogue approaches.

Subnational Level

A. Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)

None to report

B. Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)

A sub-decree issuing jurisdictional change in the protected area management authority, Sub-decree 34 on the 4th March 2016, will have a significant impact on both law enforcement and land use planning activities within the PVPF.

In Stung Treng Province, there was a request sent from the military to the provincial governor for establishing an army shooting exercise station. The proposed area is overlapping with the area of Sam Arng CF for 600 ha. The project will discuss with FA cantonment and the division on how to respond to the request.

2.3 ACTIVITIES NOT CARRIED OUT AS PLANNED THIS QUARTER

A. Eastern Plains Landscape (EPL)

A report comparing ungulate densities in 2014 to 2011 data set within EPL produced by February 2016: Due to simultaneous research activities being underway, staff turnover, combined with a large proportion of time spent on compiling current and historical biodiversity data to assist with the

zonation's of the MoE Management plan for PPWS, this report has currently not been finalized. This report will be completed during Q15.

Camera Trapping survey in MPF – survey work completed by July 2015 – analysis to be completed by January 2016: Preliminary results were presented to FA during 2015. All data has now been entered and the final data checks are underway and hopefully a short summary report will be produced during the next quarter.

Submission of the management plans of 3 CFs (Dei Ey, Srae Huy and Krang Tes) to FAC: All relevant documents were not yet available such as meeting minutes of all activities of management plan development processes. These will be submitted next quarter. In this quarter, Chiklob management plan is still in a draft and has just been submitted to the CPA Department/ MoE for review and feedback.

Finalization and publication of InVEST technical report: The InVEST dissemination workshop was successfully conducted on 25th January, however, the production and finalization of the technical report had to be delayed due to additional work on data with the RUPP team and on the results on combined ecosystem services. The report will be published in Q15.

Improving resin filtering and marketing: During Q14, the project focused more on bamboo harvesting processes and costing, moreover resin members were also busy with crop harvesting. The resin filtering systems will be installed in the community during next quarter.

Due to competing time and scheduling demands, the CTF did not host a project advisory group (PAG) meeting as scheduled for March and will instead host a PAG meeting in June 2016 with a focus on receiving multi-stakeholder inputs about the future of the forest community representative group. The CTF also did not record or upload new key messages to the IVR line as planned as messages that are being developed by subject experts were not ready in time. New and revised key messages are planned to be uploaded in the coming quarter.

The changes with Ngleav Krach CF size (from 2,511 ha to 2,281 ha) requires the project to take additional time to work on the revision of CFMP in particular the data analysis and writing up of the CFMP. In addition, the CF will need to process new document submission and wait for a new MAFF Prakas and community forestry agreement on this 2,281 ha.

Providing support to a pilot benefit-sharing demonstration in at least 2 communes in SPF, which is relevant for REDD+ project development, was not achieved this quarter due to the community team being extremely busy with preparing the communities for the REDD+ verification visits, and all of the ICT activities. The Community Team will endeavor to do this in Quarter 15, once the REDD+ verification process is complete.²²

B. Prey Lang Landscape (PLL)

In PVPF, the PLUP team conducted a meeting with the District Governor in Chheab II in Preah Vihear Province to discuss the progress of the land use planning activities made by the project within the area. With full support from the governor, the PLUP team planned to present results and the pilot format for a 'land use tenure rights' form to the State Land Working Group at a workshop. This activity has been

²² WI: WCS has refused to share a copy of the REDD+ benefit sharing mechanism with Winrock. According to USAID/Cambodia's management comments in the OIG report, WCS has shared a copy with them. See OIG auditors Evaluation of Management Comments section: "In November 2015, WCS successfully negotiated a revenue-sharing agreement with the Cambodian Government" (p.13) and details of the framework in USAID/Cambodia's Management Comments on pages 19-20. Unfortunately, Winrock cannot verify this information.

delayed as a result of Sub-decree 34, which states a change in jurisdictional within all conservation areas. This sub-decree will have a significant impact on land-use tenure policy within PVPF.

The planned recruitment of consultants to support the livelihoods component of the project was delayed as the project sought to deepen implementation planning processes and ensure the necessary community commitments were in place. As a consequence, community training on improved sustainable honey harvesting techniques, mushroom production and resin group formation was not conducted. These activities will now be undertaken in the next quarter.

3. INTEGRATION OF CROSSCUTTING ISSUES AND USAID FORWARD PRIORITIES

3.1 GENDER EQUALITY AND FEMALE EMPOWERMENT

The SFB Project's database reported that 54% (1,534; 829F) female beneficiaries participated in the income generation activities; 51% (6,628; 3,380F) female beneficiaries engaged in improved forest management activities; and 42% (1,730; 727F) female beneficiaries received trainings in natural resource management or biodiversity. In addition, the capacity of women and men living in Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, Stung Treng and Kratie Provinces was strengthened on sustainable NTFP business management (harvesting, processing, packaging and selling) and agriculture skills (chicken raising, vegetable, rice planting, mushroom collecting, etc.) through a number of trainings provided by the SFB project.

The interventions and challenges of the USAID SFB Project in promoting participation of women and men in the project activities were shared at a Gender and Development Dialogue Event, organized by the project in collaboration with USAID Cambodia's Team at U.S. Embassy, which involved the USAID Mission Director and staff, and other USAID-funded partners. Through the discussions, the participants learnt about the success and issues of women's engagement vs men's in the forest management sector.

The progress, issues and needs of gender work were discussed between the Gender Specialist and small grantees and partners during multiple field visits. The small grantees and partners, in turn, were provided advice by the Gender Specialist on writing women's success stories, producing forest-related topic radio programs and improving roles and responsibilities of women and men in forest management as well as livelihoods activities.

In Kampong Thom Province, 3 women became savings group leaders as a result of trainings and ongoing coaching on women's leadership and Gender Action Learning System supported by the project and implemented by small grantee AFD.

Referring to the reports of the partners and small grantees, more women engaged in forest management activities such as forest patrols and NTFP business management. The involvement of women in project activities even helped mitigate conflicts, which were created by their engagement in gossip, among the villagers. *"Before we had a lot of conflicts caused by gossiping. Now, we are very busy with bamboo processing activities and we don't have time to gossip with each other which is good for us because we no longer make the conflict"*, said, a woman living in Ent Chey village in Kratie Province. However, the discussions between Gender Specialist and women groups in Kratie and Preah Vihear Provinces informed that the women are still in demand to have new skills regarding conflict mitigation, negotiation, communication, NTFP processing and market linkage and networking in order for them to play effective role in forest management.

3.2 MONITORING & EVALUATION

The M&E team had five major areas of focus during this quarter, including:

- 1) Follow-up actions necessitated by the issuance of the Office of Inspector General's (OIG) draft report in January, 2016 on the SFB performance audit;²³
- 2) Coordinating logistics, briefing packet, planning itinerary, and mobilizing SFB partner field staff to support a "surprise" Data Quality Assessment (DQA) field site visit to the EPL by USAID staff²⁴ during the last week of March. This "spot check" the DQA site visit was part of the Mission's plan to address the findings and recommendations posed in the draft OIG report;
- 3) Ongoing data entry to catch up with the backlog of historical activities from the project's early quarters, specifically for WCS which has been the laggard in terms of inputting data into the database. The new WCS coordinator for SFB (hired February 2016) and Winrock's M&E Team have worked together very productively over this quarter to finally address the problems created by WCS' delayed adoption of the system and are working to ensure all activity records are correctly entered into the database before project close-out;
- 4) Follow-up with a number of management issues identified by the M&E Team as a result of WCS inputting data on activities into the SFB database;
- 5) Initial preparations for project close-out including close coordination and follow-up on M&E issues with the primary implementing field staff at Winrock and with sub-award partners RECOFTC, WWF and WCS.

Office of Inspector General's (OIG) Audit and Data Quality Assessment (DQA)

Winrock's comments on the OIG performance audit draft report: SFB's senior management team closely reviewed the OIG draft report and submitted 10 pages of detailed comments to USAID/Cambodia to assist the Mission in preparing its responses to each of the auditors' findings and recommendations (please see Annex 1 for comments Winrock provided). The majority of these comments specifically addressed the finding that Winrock's results are not verifiable and so may have been falsely reported to the United States Congress. Comments addressed:

- Inaccuracies in the draft report, many of which were discussed with and clearly described to the OIG auditors and USAID/Cambodia staff during the verbal debrief period in August 2015, yet remained unchanged in the draft report.
- Winrock's comments also strongly contested findings and recommendations which were based on these inaccuracies, and provided the Mission with clear explanations of how the auditors were unable to verify the results reported because the methodology selected did not fit the way the M&E system is designed (for example, mistakenly conflating "community forestry" with "target community" – see details below).
- Described actions already taken by Winrock (since the OIG fieldwork was completed in August 2015) to address legitimate issues raised in the findings.
- Proposed follow-up actions such as amending the Revised Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (PMEP), specifically the data collection methods sections, to incorporate the OIG auditor's comments.

²³ WI: Draft report provided by USAID/Cambodia to Winrock for comments on January 14, 2016; Winrock submitted comments to USAID/Cambodia on January 25, 2016.

²⁴ WI: USAID staff in attendance included USAID/Cambodia's Alternate Agreement Officer's Representative (AOR) for SFB and a Project Management Specialist for the HARVEST agricultural project, and USAID/Vietnam's AOR for the Winrock-implemented Vietnam Forests and Deltas Project.

Revised PMEP Amended Post-Audit: Winrock's M&E Team modified the Performance Indicator Reference Sheets (PIRS) for several indicators in the Revised PMEP²⁵ which was the basis for the OIG audit. During the PMEP revision process in 2014-2015, close attention was paid to editing the definitions for each indicator to reflect agreements negotiated between Winrock and USAID/Cambodia about how each indicator would be counted. However, the data collection method sections for a few indicators were not modified as thoroughly, and this inconsistency is one of the legitimate points raised by the OIG auditors. All the PRISs were thoroughly reviewed and edited to ensure consistency between definitions and data collection methods, and to clarify aspects of the project design/forestry sector in Cambodia that were stumbling blocks for the OIG auditors. For example, a misunderstanding about the difference between "target communities," "Community Forests" and "villages" led to their finding that SFB was supporting livelihood participants who are not from the "target communities" because residential addresses in the SFB database used to track people indicators are organized by *village*, whereas reporting for several other indicators is organized by *Community Forestry*. This mistaken conflation of the three terms led to the finding that livelihoods participants in PLL were falsely reported, because only 23 villages have the exact same name as a Community Forestry. This was addressed by adding a clear definition of *target communities* as any resident of the 5 provinces in SFB's target landscapes to the PRIS for indicator 3.3.1. The Revised PMEP Amended Post-Audit version was submitted to USAID/Cambodia for review on March 9, 2016, the Mission provided feedback on March 18th, Winrock revised it again to incorporate this feedback, it was officially approved March 21st, and disseminated to all partners on March 24th.

USAID/Cambodia's field visit to EPL and spot-check DQA of indicator 1.2.1/1.3.1: Despite receiving very short notice from the Mission (5 business days), Winrock's M&E Team and coordinators for SFB's three partners in EPL prepared an itinerary to showcase as much of the project's work as possible including:

- Visit to WCS's work in Seima Protection Forest on the REDD+ project (forest protection, ecotourism and indigenous land titling activities);
- The DQA of indicator 1.2.1/1.3.1 (number of people trained in Natural Resource Management) with partner WWF at their EPL office and Chiklob CPA in PPWS, and touring the BGV Factory in Koh Neak which purchases bamboo harvested by CPA members who have been trained in sustainable bamboo management by the SFB project.
- A proposed visit to CF's outside of the protected areas, for which management plans are being developed by RECOFTC under SFB funding, was also arranged by Winrock but then canceled due to the time limitations of USAID/Cambodia's Team.

Database

WCS fully adopted the SFB database this quarter: After two years of resistance to adopting the database system, WCS is finally making full use of the SFB database and taking responsibility to ensure their field staff input the necessary activity records and upload supporting documentation. Therefore, this is the first quarter that WCS numbers for all people indicators are based on verified supporting documentation rather than their own record keeping and self-reporting. From Quarters 7-13, WCS reported "6,095" participants in the Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) process conducted for the REDD+ Project against indicator 0.1.1. This total has been consistently added to database totals for this indicator as no other partner works in Seima so the chance of double counting participants was not possible and data entry for this name list was very intensive. However,

²⁵ The Revised PMEP is the version approved June 10, 2015.

when the FPIC signature sheets were submitted by WCS in Q14, WCS explained that “this figure was in error and was originally reported by a former employee who incorrectly counted the registered FPIC participants” (see Annex 2 - WCS letter to Winrock International dated March 24, 2016 Re: Clarification of adjusted number of FPIC participants due to clerical error). The new SFB coordinator for WCS and Winrock’s M&E Team made a tremendous joint effort this quarter to address all of the underlying issues that had been blocking this process over the past two years. While fixing the problems created by WCS’s delay in entering historical activities implemented in Quarters 1-8 is an ongoing process, all parties are confident that the problems will be completely addressed before WCS finishes with field activities next quarter.

Data for all primary “people” indicators exported from SFB database: In the Q14 report, for the first time, all data for the “people” indicators was exported from the SFB database.²⁶ As discussed below, data entry for new clients is constantly ongoing and there is always a delay between field implementation and new people appearing in the results reported. Winrock’s M&E team routinely pulls numbers from the SFB database between the 25th and 28th of the month during which the quarterly reports are consolidated to ensure consistency, however due to the discovery of additional problems with WCS’ newly entered activity records in the database this was delayed until May 2nd this quarter. Implementing complete database integration for all partners has been a major hurdle that Winrock’s Management Team has worked long and hard to address so that this issue will be closed-out before the project ends. An additional stumbling block has been clearly explaining how this system functions to USAID/Cambodia staff and the OIG auditors. Next quarter, Winrock will provide USAID/Cambodia key staff with an orientation to the database to enhance their understanding of how the system functions.

“Timeliness” of data entry: Data entry for SFB activities is ongoing, with five data entry consultants “hired in January 2016 continue working full-time to ensure that Winrock-managed activities are entered in a timely manner and that all partners’ new client profiles are created when new participants are identified. Despite this tremendous effort, “timeliness” was identified as an issue during the DQA site visit. Given the sheer volume of data entry this system requires and the inevitable time lapse between each partners’ activity implementation in the field and completion of the data entry process at the national level, USAID/Cambodia has proposed an expected grace period of three months between implementation and completion of data entry/reporting on the people indicators.

Database trainings and current records: This quarter, the M&E Specialist provided SFB database user names, passwords, and trainings to all Round 2 Small Grants Partners, GERES and CEDT. A refresher training/new staff training was also given to WCS and CI on how to use the SFB database (creation of activity proposal form, supporting documentation requirements, and generation of performance indicator reports for people indicators). To date, the SFB database includes more than 37,000 client profiles which contribute to the different “people” indicators (0.1.1, 1.2.1/1.3.1 and 3.3.1).

3.3 COMMUNICATIONS & OUTREACH

The USAID SFB project’s communications play an important role in building engagement amongst civil society organization, government officials, donors and the public in promoting forest protection and biodiversity conservation through its effective strategies and materials produced. Materials from this

²⁶ In other words, WCS numbers are no longer being added to the SFB database totals for any indicator or landscape, as they have been in all previous quarters.

period include: 12 project snapshots, 12 photos captions, daily updates on the projects Facebook page and 2 monthly newsletters. Reflection meetings between WI and the consortium of partners (WWF, WCS, EWMI-ODC, Pact, CI and RECOFTC, GERES, Wildlife Alliance and 8 small grant NGOs) were conducted which resulted in USAID SFB Project's communications improvement. Additionally, technical support was provided to the partners and small grantees which increased their skills on success story writing and the production of communications materials was strengthened.

3.4 SUSTAINABILITY MECHANISMS

The project continues to engage with the Asian Development Bank's Biodiversity Conservation Corridor Project (ADB-BCCP) team to support follow-on livelihood activities complementing and enhancing existing project's work. The project is further engaging with the ADB-BCCP project on sustainable management of the O Por catchment in SPF which will support follow-on activities from the project. In PVPF, a proposal for sustainable payments through eco-tourism was submitted to the Sam Vesana Centre, an eco-tourism operator located in Siem Reap Province, which if successful would see long-term support for vulture nest protection activities in Preah Vihear Province.

3.5 ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE & EMMP ACTIVITIES

In Q14, the M&E team completed a desk review of all partners' activities with regards to compliance with the SFB Environmental Monitoring and Mitigation Plan. See Annex 3 for a copy of SFB's Q14 EMMP Report Form.

3.6 GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

The support for strengthening CF management and CFMP development are contributing to improve the biodiversity of the forest, support and secure access to forest based livelihoods, as well as increasing the adaptive capacity of local communities to climate change.

3.7 POLICY AND GOVERNANCE SUPPORT

The project team met with H.E. General Sao Sokha who is leading the recent government Taskforce on illegal logging. The Taskforce recognizes the knowledge and experience of the project, especially in the field of law enforcement, where the SMART database can provide huge amounts of data and information to the taskforce.

The project, at the request of the MoE, continues to be involved in the development of the major new legal instrument and the Environmental Code. The team will be able to share learning gained through the implementation of SFB to provide practical experience to policy-makers to support sensible and grounded legal and policy frameworks.

3.8 LOCAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

An ODC editor-researcher Ms. Chuk Sreylinn, after practicing exercises of case-by-case planning and analysis in the Social Media Strategy Training organized by Development Innovation and Cambodia Center for Independent Media, found that the training provided strong encouragement and a great opportunity for her to communicate her knowledge and ideas, as well as interact with other female leaders from different organizations to solve problems and have a positive impact on society.

Increasing community knowledge and capacity to defend human rights: The CTF facilitated capacity building sessions for a nationally-coordinated group of 94 (29F) community representatives and local government champions, as well as 269 (114F) beneficiaries that participated in regional sub group trainings in the provinces of Siem Reap, Preah Vihear, Kratie, Battambang, Pursat and Koh Kong. Primary training objectives at both levels were to increase confidence and knowledge of the participants in key areas of land and forestry laws, human's rights, governance, access to information and rights and obligations of sub-national councils.

During this quarter, the capacity of all the small grantees was strengthened through trainings and ongoing coaching on technical aspects including, saving technique, financial management and bookkeeping, sustainable NTFP (honey, resin and bamboo) harvesting, resin filtering technique, NTFP and agriculture enterprise, vegetable and mushroom growing techniques, business plan development, chicken raising, gender mainstreaming and resin inventory development. A series of these technical supports enabled the small grantees to facilitate their work with forest-dependent committees within their target areas in ways that are more participatory and practical.

A 2-day national exchange trip to PVPF was conducted to share experiences of monitoring and management approaches for seasonal watering holes (Trapeang) within protected areas. This exchange provided the opportunity for technical staff and research students from Mondulkiri Protected Forest to learn from monitoring techniques developed by the assessment of 184 Trapeang in PVPF during 2015.

A consultative meeting was conducted with all relevant community stakeholders in Kampong Sralao village in Preah Vihear Province to stimulate ownership and confidence within committees and village institutions with regards to their legal roles and responsibilities. The participants discussed issues such as illegal land clearance within CF's areas, poor understanding of CF members on land demarcation process and a lack of land dispute resolution mechanisms.

The project continued to support the capacity of its local NGO partner PVT. This process involved practical, on-site mentoring as well as a training event on surveying, planning and livelihoods analysis.

3.9 PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP) AND GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT ALLIANCE (GDA) IMPACTS

The project has built a partnership with the BGV Company, which is a bamboo company and promotes greater use of bamboo through the production of furniture, biochar, chopsticks and other products. The BGV has opened a pilot research and training workshop near Koh Nheak town in Mondulkiri Province and is working with forest communities to develop their bamboo resources. The company has trained communities to manage and farm bamboo sustainably and how to make a variety of products.

3.10 SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND INNOVATION IMPACTS

On March 5, ODC and other collaborative partners celebrated the third Open Data Day at Emerald Hub in Phnom Penh. ODC used the occasion to soft launch the Open Data Handbook in both Khmer and English for the first time in Cambodia, with generous efforts from all contributing partners. The event began with an introductory speech followed by lightning talks and group discussions attended by 23 enthusiastic participants from youth and expat groups. The ODC team also engaged in discussions about the Phnom Penh city bus system and major concerns of bus users, with an eye to adding some useful functionality to solve current efficiency issues and to attract more public bus users. The discussion was fruitful in identifying some possible solutions for better user experiences, such as introducing important locations for each stop of the bus, a staged map to be used as a supporting tool for the city bus guide, and information leaflets about the value and usage of public transportation.

The SFB ecotourism team in Seima welcomed Emiel de Lange, a Masters student from Imperial College London who has come to support the ecotourism project in Andong Kralong. Emiel will design and test a comprehensive and robust monitoring system for the ecotourism project which will allow managers in the future to track the impact of the project on the community and biodiversity. This will be combined with the Gibbon monitoring protocol designed during previous SFB quarters. Effectively measuring the impact of a project on a community is difficult to do over time, but Emiel has significant experience of this kind of analysis from previous work, and is being supported by SFB Technical Advisers and his Professors at Imperial.

4. STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT

On January 25th, a national workshop for the dissemination of the InVEST study was organized in Phnom Penh with approximately 100 persons from all sectors – Royal Government of Cambodia, Provincial Government of Mondulakiri, Provincial Government of Battambang, NGOs, private sector companies and local communities’ representatives. A range of stakeholders actively engaged in the workshop and proved very interested. After the workshop, a delegation from the Government created a sub-working group on ecosystem services as part of the technical working group on forest reform.

During this reporting period, all stakeholders – NGOs, local government officials and communities – were willing to positively contribute to the CTF events and activities. LICADHO, CCHR and MJP facilitated trainings on their respective areas of expertise in CTF events. AK and Star Kampuchea have collaboratively helped 5 families in Klakropeu, Kroko District, Pursat to secure land tenure. Moreover, 315 government officials and community members were openly participatory and engaged in CTF training and leadership meetings as well as regional sub-group meetings.

Multiple stakeholder meetings were conducted this quarter in many of the villages in Seima to ensure that local communities, local authorities and sub-national government remained informed about the ongoing REDD+ process in Seima. Furthermore, the Seima SFB Community Team continued to engage the local communities in the ICT and ecotourism processes.

5. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

New staff (2; 0F) were recruited through a competitive process for the positions of Improved Governance Coordinator and Driver. The presence of Improved Governance Consultant, who was recruited during this quarter, strengthened the engagement between the project, NCDD-S and relevant ministries (MoE, Ministry of Interior, MAFF). Data entry assistants (5; 3F) were selected to accelerate data entry process into the database.

One (1) of the two (2) law enforcement technical advisors based in EPL has returned to his country since his term has come to an end. He is part of the Nepalese Government who granted him a year out of the country to come to Cambodia.

6. LESSONS LEARNED

A suggestion from the law enforcement technical advisor is to supply the deputy director of PPWS with a laptop and training to analyze and capture SMART field data. The data can then be used to coordinate strategic patrol plans with his field rangers to mitigate illegal activities and to monitor key value area and wildlife species.

The new leader selected for CF Dei Ey has already received warnings from the court on community forestry encroachment and is thus not the best person to represent the CF. The project learnt that the relevant stakeholders and local authority should be involved and consulted, as to select a candidate with high commitment, potential and meeting key criteria such as conflict resolution skills with community management and implementation.

The project learnt that the joint enforcement work of Park Rangers of MPF and PPWS and community patrol teams will be more effective to collect snares and traps from the forest during this dry season. The supports for fuel, small spare part of motorbikes and food should be provided to the community patrol teams.

Informant network and local authorities are the most effective ways conveying the information to law enforcement teams in stopping wildlife trade across the protected area. During the quarter, two offenders transported Banteng meat from Dei Ey to Sen Monorom and Monkey trade in Memang have been sent to jail.

7. PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR NEXT QUARTER

<i>SFB Year 4 Main Activities</i>	<i>Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter</i>	<i>Lead</i>	<i>Carried Over From Previous Quarter</i>
Objective 1: Enhance effectiveness of government and key natural resource managers at national and sub-national levels to sustainably manage forests and conserve biodiversity.			
Sub Objective 1.1 Sub-national Administration (SNA) and sub- national line ministry capacity to effectively meet evolving responsibilities in forest management sector increased.			
Sub-Objective 1.3: Local-level technical skills for forest management and biodiversity conservation to support community-based natural resources management (CBNRM) improved.			
Sub-National Consultation Workshop On Identification of Prey Long Forest Protection Measures By Concerned Sub-National Administrations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draft CF Management forest mechanism (Patrolling Mechanism) - Follow up provincial meetings with Kratie, Preah Vihear and Stung Treng to discuss the preparation of provincial and district consultation workshops with concerned SNAs and FAC on identification of PLL Protection Measures. - Work with provincial authority to organize a series (7) of provincial and district workshops with concerned SNAs and FAC in the provinces of Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, Stung Treng and Kratie. - Organize Helicopter for MoE and NCDD to fly over the PLL. 	WI-Obj.1	
Environmental Code	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Join and provide inputs in the meeting on ecosystem mapping initiative (once per month) - Join and provide inputs in the meeting of Sub-technical working group 3 &5 on drafting environmental code (twice per month) 	WI-Obj.1	
Field training for community and key stakeholders at local level to strengthen their skills for CF/CPA formalization and development			

<i>SFB Year 4 Main Activities</i>	<i>Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter</i>	<i>Lead</i>	<i>Carried Over From Previous Quarter</i>
Formalization of community forestry to secure tenure and access of community forestry members to their community forestry in accordance with CF establishment guideline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of Community Forestry Development Fund (CFDF) Regulation in 5 CFs (Sam Arng, Chhvang, Toal, Chamkar Leu and Romdeng) in Stung Treng Province - CF monthly meeting in Phnom Preah Entrong CF Chrob Phnom Dombok CF, Preah Vihear - Extension regulation in Antrong Samaky Senchey CPA, Mondulkiri - Open CFDF Bank Account in AMK Bank in Stung Treng - Provincial CF Network Meeting in Kampong Thom - Provincial CF Program Coordination Committee Meeting in the provinces of Stung Treng, Kampong Thom and Mondulkiri 	RECOFTC	
Support and capacity building to line ministries and communities on design, establishment and sustainable forest management - case of PPWS and MPF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Follow-up on MPF Management plan approval at MAFF - Launch of MPF Management plan - Conduct a technical meeting with MoE to discuss on mechanism of protecting wildlife after timber trade has been stopped. - Technical support to MoE for the finalization of PPWS management plan 	WWF	
Support and capacity building to line ministries and communities through the definition of a clear legal framework for the establishment and management of CPAs areas inside NPAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building to FA and PDoE officers through training of trainer session on CF management plan and business plan development. - CF Coordination meeting at commune level to strengthen good governance and roles and responsibility and community rights on natural resources management. 	WWF	X
Continue the legalization process of 4 CF (MPF) and 6 CPA (PPWS) and adjust the communities management plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Submit 3 CF management plans (CF Toulung, Srea Huy, Dei Ey) - Submit CPA Chiklob management plan - Restructure CPA Srae Thom and Chiklob - Review management plan for the next mandate for CPA Srae Thom and Putung Puhung 	WWF	X
Support capacity building of line ministries in management and monitoring of forest management effectiveness using various tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 outputs of SMART data for use in regular planning of interventions in SPF and PVPF 	WCS	
Provide a report for government and partners on monitoring ungulate trends for MPF and PPWS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Publication of ungulate trends report 	WWF	X

<i>SFB Year 4 Main Activities</i>	<i>Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter</i>	<i>Lead</i>	<i>Carried Over From Previous Quarter</i>
Conduct camera trapping within MPF to gain a greater insight into species presence and gain a better understanding of existing biodiversity in less known areas	- Summary report on camera trap survey to be produced and delivered to FA	WWF	X
Conduct monthly vulture restaurants and Quarterly nationwide census surveys	- Monthly vulture restaurants will continue until the project expiration	WWF	
Participation to Nationwide Ibis roost counts by conducting MPF/PPWS count	- Completed field surveys, a map will be produced and presented to Park managers	WWF	
Improve knowledge on threatened species presence within the landscape (PPWS)	- Field surveys completed, a short summary report will be completed within Q15	WWF	
Improve knowledge on threatened species presence & linkages to natural resources within MPF & PPWS	- Camera trapping of waterholes in MPF will continue	WWF	
Support and capacity building to line ministries and communities on design, establishment and sustainable forest management in SPF and PVPF	- Results from key biodiversity surveys (e.g. Banteng, Giant Ibis, waterholes) incorporated into adaptive management work plans in two Protected Forests (SPF and PVPF) - Verification of the Seima REDD+ project	WCS	
Support capacity building of line ministries in management and monitoring of forest management effectiveness using various tools -	- Ranger patrol teams monitor and record field data during foot and vehicle patrols within the PA.	WWF	
Support capacity building to line ministries and communities through the establishment and management of community-managed forest areas and land titles	- Land Use Maps for ICTs and CFs in regular use	WCS	
Enhance the incorporation of biodiversity information into spatial planning and management planning	- Availability of relevant biodiversity data, such as Banteng, Giant Ibis and waterhole data, and Elephant movements, to inform site management	WCS	
Host the local government champions meetings	- Host the 3rd local government champions meetings on May 2-3, 2016	Pact	
Host the forest community network meetings and community network leadership forum and support regional sub-group awareness raising training	- Host the 5th forest community network meetings on May 2-3, 2016 - Host community network leadership forum in June 2016 - Support regional sub-group awareness raising trainings in April and May 2016	Pact	

<i>SFB Year 4 Main Activities</i>	<i>Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter</i>	<i>Lead</i>	<i>Carried Over From Previous Quarter</i>
Forest patrolling activities through Conservation Agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Follow up and coach community patrollers - Bi-monthly coordination meeting - Provincial reflection meeting 	WI-Obj.1	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of adherence to plans/roles and responsibilities established under the CAs - Linkage building with MoE and communities - Inter-community meetings to plan patrols, discuss hotspots and issues 	CI	
Build capacity of patrol teams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continued training on SMART and GPS - Training on the use and maintenance of radios - Linkage building meetings with local government authorities, FA, MoE and Police - Training on the law related to community based patrol rights and responsibilities - Community safety and security training 	CI	
<i>Sub Objective 1.2 National level capacity to support the sustainable management of forests, biodiversity conservation, REDD+, and low- emissions development.</i>			
<i>Sub Objective 1.4. Enabling policies, laws and regulations for low emission development established.</i>			
Identifying CF/CPA potential areas in accordance with CF/CPA guidelines			
Support the submission, recognition and endorsement from relevant stakeholders at sub-national and national level on CF documents and regulations			
Collaborate with Department of Land Management and Land Administration, RUA to organize an academic Mapping Clinic, to build student mapping and geo-spatial data skills.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct the third round of ODC Spatial Planning Lab - Conduct the advance training workshop on how to use ODC's mapping kit and map explorer 	EWMI-ODC	
Collaborations with universities and researchers			
Provide policy support to the Cambodian REDD+ Task Force's policy objectives and/or strategic frameworks			

<i>SFB Year 4 Main Activities</i>	<i>Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter</i>	<i>Lead</i>	<i>Carried Over From Previous Quarter</i>
Finish modelling potential land cover change impacts on ecosystem services for Mekong Basin Study.			
Stakeholder consultation on Mekong Basin Study Draft Report.			
Dissemination of the Mekong Basin Initiative Tool			
Objective 2: Constructive dialogue on forest management and economic development at the national and sub-national levels improved.			
Sub-Objective 2.1: Effective stakeholder participation in national and sub-national planning processes affecting forest land management and economic development increased.			
Support the development of community forestry management plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CF Annual Assembly in Prasat Teuk Khmao CF, Angkor Ent CF and Kampong Damrei CF, Kratie - Plot Demarcation of CFMP Implementation in Prey Tatei CF and Lbos Srol CF, Kampong Thom - Committee Election of CF Credit Development, Lbos Srol CF, Kampong Thom - Draft CF credit regulation of CF Credit Development in Prey Tatei CF and Lbos Srol CF, Kampong Thom - Consultation Draft CFMP with CF members for CFMP Development in Ou Bosleav CF, Kampong Thom - Finalize CF credit regulation of CF Credit Development in Prey Tatei CF and Lbos Srol CF, Kampong Thom - Forest inventory and tree marking of CFMP Implementation in Prey Tatei and Lbos Srol CFs, Kampong Thom - Silviculture implementation of CFMP Implementation in Prey Tatei and Lbos Srol CFs, Kampong Thom - Workshop on CFMP Implementation in Prey Tatey and Lbos Srol CFs, Kampong Thom 	RECOFTC	
Support CF patrolling activities			
Support for DoE to initiate the provincial CPA coordination meeting in Mondulkiri			
Support for CF network			

<i>SFB Year 4 Main Activities</i>	<i>Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter</i>	<i>Lead</i>	<i>Carried Over From Previous Quarter</i>
Conduct an awareness campaign on values inherent in Cambodia's natural resources on targeting several influential and important populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exposure Trip to Prey Lang - Promoting Prey Lang Branding to Partners - 2 sequels to promote Prey Lang - Presentation at University - A Concert 	WI-AoA	
	- Publish PPWS Wildlife Profile	WWF	
Continue to conduct multi- stakeholder fora to allow for information/data collection and sharing, conflict resolution and to mobilize synergies; in Year 4 especially through formalized agreements with SFB partners			
Publish timely and relevant information on development and related social and environmental implications to inform public dialogue on environmental management, including sustaining key landscapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Present ODC Gen II website to Barcamp in Ratanakiri province - Present update of dataset of the natural protected area and it profile on ODC Gen II website - Facilitate Phnom Penh Mapping Meetup - Present update of dataset on natural protected area profiles to NRM network members in Monduliri and Ratanakiri Province 	EWMI-ODC	
Organize public dialogues on environmental issues			
Promote increased community participation, especially underrepresented groups such as women, youth, elderly and indigenous people, in annual government planning processes, including Commune Development Planning, District Integration Workshops and Provincial Planning			
Host advisory group meeting in all quarters (as deemed appropriate)	- Host advisory group meeting in all quarters (as deemed appropriate) in conjunction with the community network leadership forum in June 2016.	Pact	X
Host constructive dialogue events	- Host constructive dialogue events throughout the next quarter	Pact	

<i>SFB Year 4 Main Activities</i>	<i>Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter</i>	<i>Lead</i>	<i>Carried Over From Previous Quarter</i>
Dialogue on strengthening CF management with other stakeholders for sustainable natural resource management in PLL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate the dialogues on 2 pending IP identity certification of Pukeh and Sra Ey in Mundolkiri - Follow up the progress of agreements made with illegal forest loggers and land encroachers - Facilitate the dialogues with other stakeholders on CF management for PLL sustainable management. - Strengthen the capacity of CFMC on solving conflict of interest and land encroachment issue in Preah Lean CF. - Support the provincial-level meetings of CFN and PCFPCC - Support the meetings of NCFPCC - Facilitate dialogue on boundary conflict resolution of Kbal Khla CF in Kampong Thom Province - Produce a video documentary of dialogue approach 	WI-Obj.2	
<i>Sub-Objective 2.2: Stakeholder understanding of forest land management, REDD+, biodiversity conservation, CBNRM, and relevant economic development planning issues strengthened.</i>			
Build Capacity for concerned provincial sub-committees (Technical Facilitation Committee & line ministry officials) on sustainable NRM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Publish InVEST Technical Report 	WWF	X
Capacity building for local communities-CFs and CPAs, about the importance of conservation biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Follow up on eco-school activities with orientation on the final version of Cambodia eco-school guidelines to be matched to the school version developed. - Follow up and provide on the job training of environmental flipchart awareness skills to community leaders. - Continue working with FAC and PDoE on Forestry law, and protected area law awareness to community members and local authorizes, including Community Night show. - Work with Koh Nhek district governor and other stakeholders in establishment of NRM and climate change at district level. 	WWF	
Capacity building among CCFs and CPA, about monitoring of seasonal data of biodiversity			

SFB Year 4 Main Activities	Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter	Lead	Carried Over From Previous Quarter
Conduct awareness activities among local stakeholders regarding peoples' rights, access to natural resources, and biodiversity conservation	- At least 250 community members further educated on land issues, rights, natural resource management or biodiversity conservation in Seima	WCS	
Produce and distribute quarterly CTF newsletters to local champions, network members, and Winrock's SFB project partners.			
Create and upload key forest messages on IVR system following CTF key events.	- Create and upload key forest messages on IVR system following CTF key events	Pact	X
Produce and distribute stickers to advertise the line			
Host monthly IVR conference calls for both CTF network members and local government champions during months when there is no meeting in persons	- Host monthly IVR conference calls for both CTF network members and local government champions during months when there is no meeting in persons every month (except any month in which there is a big CTF meeting).	Pact	
Dialogue on strengthening and improving the existing mechanism of natural resources and biodiversity conservation to CFs in PLL by building relationship with competent institution and line authority			
Sub-Objective 2.3: Dialogue skills of relevant stakeholders (community, government, and private sector) improved to engage with one another on forest and resources issues.			
Review and produce map current land titling situation in MPF.	- Demarcate and produce a map for the land titling in MPF	WWF	
Review and map the current situation of O-Té village (MPF) and strengthen physical demarcation if needed.	- Produce sign plates to demarcate the boundary of O-Té and installation	WWF	
Dialogue on CF land boundary overlapping with ELC, FLC and eco-tourism to be on CF boundary management in PLL			
Branding for Prey Lang			
Design campaigns to promote PLL after brand book (canvas event, concerts, songs & cinema shows)			

<i>SFB Year 4 Main Activities</i>	<i>Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter</i>	<i>Lead</i>	<i>Carried Over From Previous Quarter</i>
Improving media strategy			
Youth initiatives and outdoor campaigns development			
Assign Ambassadors of Prey Lang			
Enhancing Biodiversity Education on Prey Lang	-		
Debate Forums, Mock Youth Assembly & lobby group			
NGOs networking			
MEDIA One increases public awareness and understanding about the environment, climate change, forests and biodiversity in their communities - National Mass Media Campaign			
MEDIA One improves constructive dialogue about forest management and economic development at both national and sub-national level			
MEDIA One builds the capacity of community leaders to deliver environmental education			
<i>Objective 3: Equitable economic benefits from the sustainable management of forests increased.</i>			
<i>Sub-Objective 3.1: Incomes from livelihoods activities that support sustainable management of forests increased.</i>			
<i>Sub-Objective 3.3: Community participation in income-generating activities broadened, with a special focus on under-represented groups.</i>			

<i>SFB Year 4 Main Activities</i>	<i>Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter</i>	<i>Lead</i>	<i>Carried Over From Previous Quarter</i>
Build market-led livelihoods approaches that address current and new market chains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training on internal control system and financial management to all CBNEs in EPL - Assist resin groups on setting up new filtering systems - Support on resin buying monitoring - Find new buyer in Vietnam to sell essential oil of resin through Bambusa - Piloting the new filtering system - Piloting the essential oil extraction to produce simple products for market in Vietnam - Link market with local trader in Tbong Khmom Province for clean resin product. - Complete honey buying and production; packaging and promotion. - Prepare and agree on the buying contract with CBHE and other partner companies. - Sustainable honey and resin harvesting dissemination to the new villagers (Putrom 1 and 2). - Improvement of the community shop promotion. - Agroforestry farms set-up. 	WWF	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activities to promote ICS such as cooking demonstration in close partnerships with selected retailers to increase household awareness regarding improved cookstoves, sustainable firewood harvesting, fuel consumption and adverse health impacts associated with indoor air pollution. - Monitoring the sales of the different retailers engaged initially; ad hoc training to the retailers visited in person to ensure sales are recorded in an accurate and up-to-date manner. - Provide training to the communities on sustainable bamboo harvesting and valorization of low grade bamboo into sustainable charcoal to reduce woodfuels pressure on forest ecosystems and provide sustainable livelihoods. - Setting-up the bamboo charcoal processing center and provide training on the center business model. - Start sustainable bamboo charbriquette production and distribution in collaboration with private sector distributors. 	Geres	

<i>SFB Year 4 Main Activities</i>	<i>Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter</i>	<i>Lead</i>	<i>Carried Over From Previous Quarter</i>
Identify core set of communities in the EPL and PLL for livelihood activities	- At least three additional consultation meetings on tourism development in SPF and PVPF	WCS	
Expand and strengthen ongoing timber, NTFP and ecotourism enterprises in the EPL	- At least three months of further support to wildlife-watching tourism development in SPF	WCS	
Identify technical support for community livelihood options			
Provide livelihood training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conservation focused value chain and niche product analysis - Training to communities on identified livelihood options - Training to communities on business planning/enterprise development/marketing - Training on self-help group formation - Inter-group meetings to exchange experiences/lessons learned/skills/plans 	CI	X
Support to Resin Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Group formation - Product marketing - Inter-group meetings to exchange experiences/lessons learned/skills/plans 	CI	X
Build local NGO capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training on value chain analysis - Training on livelihood assessments - Training on CA development and implementation 	CI	X
Resin enterprise development and management	- Conduct resin forum in Preah Vihear Province	WI-Obj.3	X
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue to build capacity of resin groups on resin harvesting, business development and management and financial management and bookkeeping - Continue to support resin groups on business plan development, torch making, selection of committees for the new mandate, developing rules and regulations of the groups. 	WI-Obj.3	
Honey enterprise development and management	- Continue to support honey groups on business plan development, honey filtering and hygiene demonstration	WI-Obj.3	
Eco-tourism enterprise development and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue to support the preparation of business plan development for ecotourism groups - Continue to coordinate the process of benefit sharing among resin group members 	WI-Obj.3	
	- Organize an exposure visit for ecotourism groups to Thailand	WI-Obj.3	X

SFB Year 4 Main Activities	Specific Activities Planned For Next Quarter	Lead	Carried Over From Previous Quarter
Scaling up activities: .Resin enterprise development and management .Honey enterprise development and management			
Grantees (AFD, PKH, PVT, CEPA, CRDT and FLO) facilitate the discussion meetings with CF members for the formation of the groups.			
Grantees (AFD, PKH, PVT, CEPA, CRDT and FLO) provide capacity building (training, exposure visit, demonstration day, and coaching) to 70 formed groups on livelihoods topics.	- Continue to provide capacity strengthening and technical supports to small grantee staff and their community people	WI-Obj.3	
Grantees (AFD, PKH, PVT, CEPA, CRDT and FLO) link the groups to markets	- Continued to provide technical supports to small grantees on linking their formed groups to the markets.	Grantee	
AFD strengthens women's capacity to play effective leadership roles in their community			
Sub-Objective 3.2: Payment for environmental service (PES) activities (e.g. REDD+) established or supported in targeted landscapes with equitable benefit sharing mechanisms.			
Sub-Objective 3.4: Low emission development and REDD+ approaches demonstrated at the sub-national or sector level.			
Establish and strengthen PES, including pilot demonstration of equitable benefit sharing mechanism	- Support to pilot benefit-sharing demonstration in at least 2 communes in Seima, relevant for REDD+ project development	WCS	X
Development of the Seima Protection Forest Core Area REDD+ project benefit-sharing and fund management arrangement			
Establishment of program of model community-based PES schemes, in support of biodiversity protection	- Submit the PES agreement	WWF	X
Develop conservation agreements			
Facilitate implementation of conservation agreements			
Build local NGO capacity			

8. A/COR COMMENTS ADDRESSED SINCE LAST REPORT

None to report.

9. APPENDICES

9.1 APPENDIX 1: SFB INDICATOR TRACKING TABLES

Table 1: Improved Management Actions in Existing Protected Areas – Indicator G.2

Improved Management Components	PA Name: Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary (EPL)	PA size: 222,500	PA Name: Mondulkiri Protected Forest (EPL)	PA size: 372,971
	Specific Actions Taken To Date		Specific Actions Taken To Date	
Protected area managers/rangers trained (e.g. using Minimum Enforcement Standard, SMART); refresher trainings conducted annually	Total achievement to Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 58 rangers trained on the topics of SMART book record, GPS use, and map reading; One training of basic law enforcement minimum standard. 40 rangers trained on judicial and crime scene management. Twelve different training sessions delivered to SFB research teams varying on forest and species ecology and identification and biodiversity survey methodologies. Real time SMART feasibility conducted with Nepal military and support from WWF Nepal. 		Total achievement to Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 45 rangers trained on the topics of SMART book record, GPS use, and map reading; One training of basic law enforcement minimum standard. 21 rangers trained on judicial and crime scene management. Twelve different training sessions delivered to SFB research teams varying on forest and species ecology and identification and biodiversity survey methodologies. 	
	New achievement in current quarter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PPWS rangers have been assigned and directed by the MOE and provincial governor to be based at the ELCs in PPWS to monitor, record and safe guard all confiscated illegal timber since early January 2016 up until now. 		New achievement in current quarter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly ranger meetings ongoing regularly and monthly SMART reports produced. Frequent formal and informal meetings with government officials (MPF Managers) for effective law enforcement. 	

Rangers outfitted with needed equipment - equipment inventory and maintenance in place	Total achievement to Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five Motorcycles • 40 Rangers supplied with minimum forest equipment (backpack, rain-coat, tarpaulin, hammock, rain boots, headlamp, first aid kit). • 15 Research team members received all basic field equipment. • All research *teams supplied with minimum GPS, Binoculars and camera – minimum of one between four staff. <p>*teams can vary on size dependent upon activity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment inventory list and procurement list is insured. • Two new digital cameras purchased and supplied to ranger patrol teams for digital evidence collection and reporting. • Two knives, boots and a camel water pack for LETA assistants for their field trips. • 10 radios provided for communication in the forest up to 3km apart for community patrollers. 	Total achievement to Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five Motorcycles • 20 rangers supplied with minimum forest equipment (backpack, rain-coat, tarpaulin, hammock, rain boots, headlamp, first aid kit). • 14 Research team members received all basic field equipment. • All research *teams supplied with minimum GPS, Binoculars and camera – minimum of one between four staff. <p>*teams can vary on size dependent upon activity</p>
	New achievement in current quarter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPWS rangers have the necessary equipment to conduct patrols. An evaluation on the current state of ranger outpost needs to be conducted and procurement made to upgrade and or replace damaged inventory. • 10 radios for communication in the forest up to 3km apart for community patrollers. 	New achievement in current quarter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

Biodiversity assessments of key species (e.g. line transect, camera traps)	Total achievement to Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Line transects field surveys of ungulate population completed (June 2014). Elephant field survey completed (May 2015). Interviews on globally threatened species completed (June/July 2015). Biodiversity assessment of two revoked land concessions in PPWS. White-Shoulder Ibis census completed. 	Total achievement to Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Line transects of field surveys ungulate population completed (June 2014). Elephant field survey completed (May 2015). Total of eight vulture restaurants including census conducted since December 2014. Camera trap survey of southern MPF completed (June/July 2015). Interviews on globally threatened species completed (June/July 2015). White-Shoulder Ibis census completed.
	New achievement in current quarter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulture restaurants and White-shoulder Ibis census ongoing. 	New achievement in current quarter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A new set of camera traps were deployed in Q14 to monitor wildlife during dry season. Vulture restaurants and White-shoulder Ibis census ongoing.
Protected area zoning identifies critical areas based on biodiversity and threat assessments, and patrols prioritize these areas	Total achievement to Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key biodiversity 'hotspots' in revoked ELCs identified and incorporated into patrol planning. 	Total achievement to Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final draft of management plan approved by FA and submitted to MAFF, including MPF's zoning based on biodiversity information. Key biodiversity 'hotspots' identified and incorporated into patrol planning.
	New achievement in current quarter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity survey results of revoked ELCs and current threats presented to MoE and LE advisor for the preparation of PPWS management plan zonation. 	New achievement in current quarter <ul style="list-style-type: none">
Biodiversity assessment data incorporated into management plans	Total achievement to Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three national level meeting biodiversity results were presented to MoE/GDNCP (May & June 2015). One provincial level meeting: biodiversity results were presented to PDoE, Park manager, provincial and district governors (July 2015). All biodiversity data compiled and recommendations given for zonation section within management plan. 	Total achievement to Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One national level meeting on biodiversity results was presented to Forestry Administration National/Diversity in March 2015. Biodiversity data incorporated in draft MPF management plan (2014/2015). One provincial level meeting: biodiversity results were presented to FAC, Park manager, provincial and district governors.

	New achievement in current quarter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All biodiversity data compiled and recommendations for zonation section included within draft management plan. 	New achievement in current quarter <ul style="list-style-type: none">
Management plans and zoning endorsed by relevant authorities	Total achievement to Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All steps completed to sign the agreement to develop PPWS' management plan: agreement between MoE and WWF, concept note of the process to develop the management plan, work plan and budget drafted. PPWS Grant agreement signed. Consultation meetings with key stakeholders. Draft of PPWS Management Plan content pages. Draft of PPWS Management Plan zero draft. 	Total achievement to Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft on MPF's management plan finalized and under consultation process. FA has signed and approved the MPF management plan. The plan has been submitted to MAFF.
	New achievement in current quarter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Second set of consultation meetings with key stakeholders. Draft of PPWS Management Plan zero draft. The consultant has produced the very first draft of the management plan (called zero draft) and circulated it at MoE and WWF technical team level. 	New achievement in current quarter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FA has signed and approved the MPF management plan. The plan has been submitted to MAFF.

<p>Systematic/regular protected area patrolling within boundaries - SMART or monthly patrol team reports, staff duty list</p>	<p>Total achievement to Date</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 41 SMART reports. <p>January 2013-March2016</p> <p><u>Total Number of Patrol Days – 2,383</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keropov-696 • Loaka-628 • Antrong-298 • Memang-761 <p><u>Total Number of Patrol Nights – 1,704</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keropov-493 • Loaka-452 • Antrong-192 • Memang-567 <p><u>Total Number of Kilometers – 32,651</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keropov-11,283 • Loaka-5,682 • Antrong-5,586 • Memong-10,100. 	<p>Total achievement to Date</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 38 SMART reports. <p>January 2013 – February 2016</p> <p><u>Total Number of Patrol Days – 3,496</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mereuch – 611 • Namram – 781 • O Rove – 98 • Trapeang Chhouk – 679 • Tranpeang Thmeir – 561 • Trapeang Trach – 766 <p><u>Total Number of Patrol Nights – 1,963</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mereuch – 377 • Namram – 406 • O Rove – 54 • Trapeang Chhouk – 431 • Tranpeang Thmeir – 283 • Trapeang Trach – 412 <p><u>Total Number of Kilometers – 87,180</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mereuch – 12,299 • Namram – 22,913 • O Rove – 2,155 • Trapeang Chhouk – 14,360 • Tranpeang Thmeir – 13,839 • Trapeang Trach – 21,614
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	<p>New achievement in current quarter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 SMART reports <p>Jan-March 2016 SMART results</p> <p><u>Total Number of Patrol days - 225</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keropov-53 • Loaka-61 • Antrong-59 • Memang-52 <p><u>Total Number of Patrol nights- 154</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keropov-40 • Loaka-48 • Antong-34 • Memang-32 <p><u>Total Number of Kilometers – 3,053</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keropov- 678 • Loaka- 487 • Antrong- 979 • Memang- 909 	<p>New achievement in current quarter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 SMART reports <p>Jan-Feb²⁷ 2016 SMART results</p> <p><u>Total Number of Patrol days - 225</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mereuch – 36 • Namram – 57 • Trapeang Chhouk – 49 • Trapeang Thmeir – 37 • Trapeang Trach – 46 <p><u>Total Number of Patrol nights - 131</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mereuch – 23 • Namram – 34 • Trapeang Chhouk – 27 • Trapeang Thmeir – 26 • Trapeang Trach – 21 <p><u>Total Number of Kilometers – 6,082</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mereuch – 633 • Namram – 2,019 • Trapeang Chhouk – 1,570 • Trapeang Thmeir – 695 • Trapeang Trach – 1,165
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²⁷ WWF: March 2016 SMART results for MPF were not yet entered as of date of report submission.

<p>Illegal activities prevented, reported, and acted upon - SMART data as reference</p>	<p>Total achievement to Date</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 167 snares collected by research team during activities (not SMART data) • 47 offenders arrested • 11 offenders sent to court • 5 documents sent to court • 86 warning letters issued • 22.3 m3 wood seized and 4617 logs • 71 chainsaws seized • 10 wildlife seized (alive) • 532 snares seized • 9 cars/trucks seized • 12 motorbikes seized • 9 fines collected • 9 rifle/home guns seized • 20 wildlife dead seized • 185 kg wildmeat seized • 55 ox-carts seized • 4 fishing nets seized • 7 illegal camps dismantled 	<p>New achievement in current quarter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 104 snares collected by research team during activities (not SMART data) • 31 offenders arrested • 11 offenders sent to court • 36 documents sent to court • 90 warning letters issued • 173.935 m3 wood seized and 908 logs in addition • 88 chainsaws seized • 20 wildlife seized (alive) • 913 meters of cable snare and 2500 meters, net • 28 cars/trucks seized • 11 motorbikes seized • 5 fines collected • 1 rifle/homemade seized • 7 wildlife seized (dead) • 590.5 kg wild meat seized • 1 excavator seized • 3 carts seized • 16 fishing nets seized • 65 illegal camps dismantled • 36 ha land clearing detected and prevented from continuing; reported to FA/judicial police • 100 electric traps seized • 127 cable snares, 300 m electric snares, 18 chain saws were confiscated. • 8 illegal logging and fishing camps were destroyed. • 7 vehicles were confiscated. • 1 AK 47 gun and its 13 bullets and 1 homemade gun were recovered during the patrol and handed over to Koh Nhek Police for further investigation.
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	New achievement in current quarter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of logs – 23,372 • Cutting tools – 19 • Snares – 102 • Fishing tools – 3 • Camps – 5 • Direct sighting wildlife - 105 		Total achievement to Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 127 cable snares, 300 m electric snares, 18 chain saws were confiscated. • 8 illegal logging and fishing camps were destroyed. • 7 vehicles were confiscated. • 1 AK 47 gun and its 13 bullets and 1 homemade gun were recovered during the patrol and handed over to Koh Nhek Police for further investigation. 	
Improved Management Components	PA Name: Seima Protection Forest (EPL)	PA size: 187,983 (core zone) + 9,070 CBPF	PA Name: Preah Vihear Protected Forest (PLL)	PA size: 75,710 (portion of PVPF +extension area)
	Specific Actions Taken To Date		Specific Actions Taken To Date	
Protected area managers/rangers trained (e.g. using Minimum Enforcement Standard, SMART); refresher trainings conducted annually	Total achievement to Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive regular training on enforcement provided to 8 FA Park Rangers and 35 Military Policemen. • Training on SMART software organized by WI and WCS, and attended by several staff from the FA and from Seima. • SMART data being reviewed and used for spatial planning intervention on a monthly basis. • Mentoring for rangers and for managers on SMART reporting. • Monthly patrol team meetings conducted to review performance and set SMART targets. • Monthly Patrol team strategy reviewed and adapted. • Staff attended practical Law Enforcement & leadership training course conducted with FA staff from PVPF, SPF and other protected areas, as well as the Department of Wildlife and Biodiversity. 		Total achievement to Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant training and mentoring on SMART, Forest protection strategy, and Protected Area Management. • Major training for field staff 54 staff trained in PVPF), and at least annual refresher training. • SMART data being reviewed and used for spatial planning intervention on a monthly basis. • Mentoring for rangers and for managers on SMART reporting. • Monthly patrol team meetings conducted to review performance and set SMART targets. • Monthly Patrol team strategy reviewed and adapted. • Practical Law Enforcement and leadership training course conducted with FA staff from PVPF, SPF and other protected areas, as well as the Department of Wildlife and Biodiversity. 	
	New achievement in current quarter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly patrol team meetings were conducted to review performance and set SMART targets. 		New achievement in current quarter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly patrol team meetings were conducted to review performance and set SMART targets. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly Patrol team strategy was reviewed and adapted. Staff attended practical Law Enforcement & leadership training course conducted with FA staff from PVPF, SPF and other protected areas, as well as the Department of Wildlife and Biodiversity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practical Law Enforcement & leadership training course conducted with FA staff from PVPF, SPF and other protected areas, as well as the Department of Wildlife and Biodiversity.
Rangers outfitted with needed equipment - equipment inventory and maintenance in place	Total achievement to Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research rangers fully equipped, and inventory and training on maintenance ongoing. Patrol teams in Seima have been equipped with: Hammocks, Fly-sheets (tarpaulin), GPS units, backpacks, torches, rain coats. 4 new sets of field gear for new FA rangers purchased and inventoried in Q 13. 	Total achievement to Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipment and relevant training provided to rangers and field personnel. Inventory in place. Patrol team members in PVPF have been equipped with: Hammocks (built-in mosquito net), Tarpaulins, Torches, Rain coats, GPS units, Backpacks. Inventory of equipment conducted in Q 13.
	New achievement in current quarter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None purchased this quarter 	New achievement in current quarter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None purchased this quarter

Biodiversity assessments of key species (e.g. line transect, camera traps)	Total achievement to Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Line transect surveys for key species conducted in 2013 and 2014. Elephant Survey in SPF completed, 553 samples collected, and approximately 6,500 km travelled by the research teams during the survey. Spatially-explicit capture-recapture survey for gibbons in the ecotourism area was conducted in 2015. Annual training of research team conducted in Q 13. Line transects re-marked in Q 13. Line transect survey started in Q 13. 2016 line transect survey underway. 21 out of 40 transects surveyed thus far. 	Total achievement to Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bird nest protection and monitoring surveys conducted throughout key species breeding season. 'Trapeang' biodiversity survey completed. Camera trapping done in partnership with Kyoto University. Final result of 'Trapeang' biodiversity survey completed and presented to WCS team. Monitoring teams identified 3 white-rumped vulture nests and 2 red-headed vulture nests in Q 13. Japanese small carnivore expert Ai Suzuki provided training to USAID-supported Biodiversity Monitoring staff on camera trapping methods and survey design. Ms. Ny Naiky, a Conservation and Biodiversity MSc student from the Royal University of Phnom Penh, conducting her field research study assessing nesting tree & habitat preference for three Critically Endangered Vulture species in Northern Cambodia.
	New achievement in current quarter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2016 line transect survey underway. 21 out of 40 transects surveyed thus far. 	New achievement in current quarter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No further vulture nests located during this quarter. Japanese small carnivore expert Ai Suzuki provided training to USAID-supported Biodiversity Monitoring staff on camera trapping methods and survey design. Ms. Ny Naiky, a Conservation and Biodiversity MSc student from the Royal University of Phnom Penh, began her field research study assessing nesting tree & habitat preference for three Critically Endangered Vulture species in Northern Cambodia.

Protected area zoning identifies critical areas based on biodiversity and threat assessments, and patrols prioritize these areas	Total achievement to Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management plan is in process and the zoning properly reflects critical areas. Patrol hotspots have been drafted to improve law enforcement and patrolling. Data from the elephant survey and line transect surveys have identified key wildlife hotspots and patrols have been targeting these areas. The gibbon survey identified hotspot areas for gibbons where patrols are now targeted. Annual planning was conducted in Q 12. 6-month review of the annual plan was conducted in Q 13. Annual plan was assessed and updated. Ongoing progress on the management plan and zoning activities. Continued improvements to law enforcement and patrolling. 	Total achievement to Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of critical areas, through monthly SMART outputs, biodiversity monitoring results, and deforestation monitoring, and advice on prioritization of areas for patrol effort. Bi-annual meeting conducted in Q 12 identified hotspot areas for the coming 6 months. A meeting was conducted at the end of the rainy season in Q 12 to discuss results from the 2015 bird nest protection program and receive training to conduct habitat geo-tagging. New hotspot areas were identified for the following 6 months. During a Practical LE & leadership training course in Q14, the Law enforcement strategy for PVPF was revised to respond to changes in threat hotspot areas during a threat assessment.
	New achievement in current quarter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing progress on the management plan and zoning activities. Continued improvements to law enforcement and patrolling. 	New achievement in current quarter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During a Practical LE & leadership training course the Law enforcement strategy for PVPF was revised to respond to changes in threat hotspot areas during a threat assessment.
Biodiversity assessment data incorporated into management plans	Total achievement to Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity assessments continuously incorporated into annual plans and monthly patrol plans. Hotspots are identified and regularly reviewed based on assessments. Wildlife research team always takes SMART data books to the field to collect threats data to feed into adaptive management and enforcement. 	Total achievement to Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity information is incorporated into work plans, prioritization, and strategies for management, for example with any wildlife hotspots being prioritized. Trapeang survey identified hotspots for wildlife containing important seasonal water resources. Community research ranger teams continued to inform/update patrol team effort with nesting locations for key species. WCS commented on and provided recommendations to a draft FA/PVPP management plan 2016-2020.

	New achievement in current quarter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued progress on the achievements outlined above. 	New achievement in current quarter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community research ranger teams continued to inform/update patrol team effort with nesting locations for key species. WCS commented on and provided recommendations to a draft FA/PVPF management plan 2016-2020.
Management plans and zoning endorsed by relevant authorities	Total achievement to Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic plan developed annually by the relevant authorities themselves. Trial Harvesting Plan for CBPF area developed. CBPF forest inventory completed as part of development of Trial Harvesting Plan. 600 concrete demarcation poles installed around the CBPF area. FY16 annual adaptive management plan created and endorsed by the Forestry Administration. 6-month review conducted in Q13 by the relevant authority with WCS support. Monthly management meetings conducted with Seima management team and WCS Advisers. 	Total achievement to Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic plan developed annually by the relevant authorities themselves. Participatory Land Use Planning activities conducted for 1687 plots of residential and agricultural land (1829.76 ha). Land use mapping (residential & agricultural) completed and endorsed by local authorities in Dounghplet village. FY16 annual management plan created and endorsed by the Forestry Administration. Monthly management meetings conducted with PVPF management team and WCS Advisers. PLUP team mapped 72 residential and agricultural land parcels within and around Kampong Sralao village, within the permanent forest estate area.
	New achievement in current quarter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly management meetings conducted with Seima management team and WCS Advisers. 	New achievement in current quarter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly management meetings conducted with PVPF management team and WCS Advisers PLUP team mapped 72 residential and agricultural land parcels within and around Kampong Sralao village, within the permanent forest estate area.

Systematic/regular protected area patrolling within boundaries - SMART or monthly patrol team reports, staff duty list	Total achievement to Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular patrolling performed by the relevant authorities, and monitored by SMART, with all data in a relevant database. Monthly SMART reports produced and reviewed by management team, and incorporated into monthly patrol plan. SMART reports being produced every month since November 2013 (29 produced in total). SMART reports now collect detailed data on government patrolling on a daily basis, and can be queried for any relevant period. Community patrolling also active in 4 villages. Since the implementation of SMART, the teams in Seima have conducted 3,292 patrols, covering 143,837 km, and including 4,308 patrol days and 1,016 patrol nights in the forest.²⁸ 	Total achievement to Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular patrolling performed by the relevant authorities, and monitored by SMART, with all data in a relevant database. Monthly SMART reports produced and reviewed by management team, and incorporated into monthly patrol plan. SMART reports being produced every month since January 2014 (27 produced in total). Since the implementation of SMART, the teams in PVPF have conducted 768 patrols, covering 110,809 km, and including 2,986 patrol days and 2,218 patrol nights in the forest.
	New achievement in current quarter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 new monthly SMART reports produced and reviewed by management team, and incorporated into the next month's patrol plan. In this quarter there were a total of 385 patrols covering 20,010 km. 	New achievement in current quarter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 new monthly SMART reports produced and reviewed by management team, and incorporated into monthly patrol plan. In this quarter there were a total of 132 patrols covering 8,051 km.

²⁸ WCS: This data does not include MIST, which is the patrol monitoring system which pre-dates SMART.

Illegal activities prevented, reported, and acted upon - SMART data as reference	Total achievement to Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numerous illegal activities reported and acted upon; monthly SMART data lists detailed information, and the database can be queried for any required period. SMART reports collect detailed data on government patrolling on a daily basis, and can be queried over any relevant period. In Q13, 44 incidents of people doing illegal activities were confronted by the team. 24 written warnings were issued, 15 people arrested, 7 poaching incidents prevented, and 370 snares collected. In Q14, patrol teams observed or intercepted 24 groups of people this quarter, whereas the community patrol teams observed 12 In Q14, the Patrol teams prevented, intercepted, or punished 316 people in this quarter, and the community patrol team prevented, intercepted, or punished 91 people. 	Total achievement to Date <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numerous illegal activities reported and acted upon; monthly SMART data lists detailed information, and the database can be queried for any required period. SMART results for law enforcement patrol staff continue to see teams meeting their group targets. In Q12, five PVPF patrol teams conducted 324 patrol days, confiscating: 496 snares, 28 home-made guns and 16 chainsaws. In Q13, five PVPF patrol teams conducted 201 patrol days, confiscating: 388 snares, 8 home-made guns and 12 chainsaws. In Q14, the four PVPF patrol teams conducted 115 patrol days, confiscating: 258 snares, 6 home-made guns and 33 chainsaws.
	New achievement in current quarter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patrol teams observed or intercepted 24 groups of people this quarter, whereas the community patrol teams observed 12 The Patrol teams prevented, intercepted, or punished 316 people in this quarter, and the community patrol team prevented, intercepted, or punished 91 people. 	New achievement in current quarter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SMART results from Q14 for law enforcement patrol staff continued to see teams meeting their group targets. During this quarter the four PVPF patrol teams conducted 115 patrol days, confiscating: 258 snares, 6 home-made guns and 33 chainsaws.

Table 2: Boundary Pole Installation in CFs - Indicator G.2

Province	CF Name	No. of Boundary Poles Installed	Total Area Enclosed (ha) ²⁹	Partner Claiming Hectares ³⁰
EPL				
Mondulkiri	Sre Preah CBPF Pilot Area	600	9,070 ³¹	WCS
PLL				
Preah Vihear	Prey Khlong Tropaing Saang	32	1,709	WI
Preah Vihear	Khna	17	524	WI
Preah Vihear	Prey Snuol	25	229	WI
Preah Vihear	Preah Lean	21	1233	WCS (in PVPF)
Preah Vihear	Sampreang	31	566	WI
Preah Vihear	Kravan and Bor	20	1,107	RECOFTC
Preah Vihear	Kunpheap, Narong, Dangphlet and Bra	102	1,527	WCS (in PVPF)
Preah Vihear	Prey Changhar Thom	27	1,593	WCS (in PVPF)
Preah Vihear	Preah Enn Pkay Reah	35	1,332	WCS (in PVPF)
Preah Vihear	Tropeang Kbal Damrei	25	3,018	WCS (in PVPF)
Preah Vihear	Prey Niyum Trapeang	28	3,682	WCS (in PVPF)
Preah Vihear	Kampong Sranoah	47	3,130	WCS (in PVPF)
Preah Vihear	Sangkae	19	2,718	N/A
Kampong Thom	Prey Kbal Takong	25	2,207	WI
Kampong Thom	Prey Sre Pring	7	309	WI
Kampong Thom	Prey Hong Chamtet	77	1,016	WI
Kampong Thom	Ou Kra Nhoung	96	1,131	WI
Kampong Thom	Prey Kbal Ou Thnong	25	2,892	WI
Kampong Thom	O Dasko	92	1,135	RECOFTC
Kampong Thom	Lbos Sral	18	1,123	RECOFTC
Stung Treng	Samaki	24	2,431	RECOFTC
	Total	1,393	43,682	(WI: 10,583)

²⁹ This is the total size of the areas where boundary poles have been installed. Boundary pole installation was conducted by WI for all areas in PLL, however the HA of some of these areas are claimed by other partners under G2 either because they are within larger protected areas (WCS) or because of leading the CF/CFMP process (RECOFTC).

³⁰ Area is included in the total HA claimed against indicator G2 by the partner listed.

³¹ These HA for the CBPF are in Seima Protection Forest but outside the core zone.

Table 3: Total Achievement to Date for Hectares under Improved Management – Indicator G2

Type of Hectares	Province	Name of Community Forestry or Community Protected Area	Area (ha)	Partner Claiming Hectares
NRM	Kampong Thom	Prey Srea Pring	309	WI
NRM	Kampong Thom	Prey Tatey	1395	RECOFTC
NRM	Kampong Thom	Ou Das Sko	1135	RECOFTC
NRM	Kampong Thom	Ou Kra Nhoung	1131	WI
NRM	Kampong Thom	Kbal Khla ³²	2533	RECOFTC
NRM	Kampong Thom	Prey Kbal Ou Thnong	2892	WI
NRM	Kampong Thom	Prey Kbal Takung	2207	WI
NRM	Kampong Thom	Lbos Sral	1123	RECOFTC
NRM	Kampong Thom	Prey Hong Chamtet	1016	WI
NRM	Kampong Thom	Prey Ou Bos Leav	1359	RECOFTC
NRM	Kampong Thom	Prey Phum Rumchek	497	RECOFTC
NRM	Kampong Thom	Phnom Raing	294.35	RECOFTC
NRM	Kratie	Angkor Ent	1307	RECOFTC
NRM	Kratie	Kampong Damrie	1302	RECOFTC
NRM	Kratie	Prasat Teuk Khmao (Tonsaong Thleak)	5665	RECOFTC
NRM	Steung Treng	Samaky	2431	RECOFTC
NRM	Steung Treng	Prey O'Chrey (Toul)	505	RECOFTC
NRM	Steung Treng	Chhuetel Preus (Rum Deng)	699	RECOFTC
NRM	Steung Treng	Prey Kranhoung (Cham Kaleu)	963	RECOFTC
NRM	Steung Treng	Phnom Prachum Mith (Sam Arng)	3256	RECOFTC
NRM	Steung Treng	Phnom Chumrok Sath (Chvang)	4446	RECOFTC
NRM	Preah Vihear	Prey Snuol	229	WI
NRM	Preah Vihear	Samprieng	566	WI
NRM	Preah Vihear	Prey Khlong Trapeang Sa'ang	1709	WI
NRM	Preah Vihear	Knar	524	WI
NRM	Preah Vihear	Chrob Phnom Dam Bok	793	RECOFTC
NRM	Preah Vihear	Preah Ent Trong	219	RECOFTC
NRM	Preah Vihear	Reabroy Senchey ³³	2136	RECOFTC
NRM	Preah Vihear	Kravan Bor	617	RECOFTC

³² The size of Kbal Khla CF is likely to change in 2016 due re-demarcation of boundary to address issues of overlapping claims (private villagers' land, ELC).

³³ The size of Reabroy Senchey CF could change due re-demarcation of boundary to address issues of overlapping claims (private villagers' land, ELC).

NRM	Preah Vihear	Kravan	490	RECOFTC
NRM	Mondulkiri	Pukreng, Puradet, Pulung (Ngleav Krach), and Pukroch CFs ³⁴	5734	WI/RECOFTC
NRM	Mondulkiri	Namlir CPA	661	WI/RECOFTC
NRM	Mondulkiri	Rovak CPA	1647	WI/RECOFTC
NRM	Mondulkiri	Sre Preah Community-Based Production Forest (inside Seima Protection Forest, but outside of the core zone)	9,070	WCS
Type of Hectares	Province	Name of Protected Area	Area (ha)	Partner Claiming Hectares
Biological Significance	Preah Vihear	Preah Vihear Protection Forest + Extension Area (includes CFs: Dang Phlet, Narong, Kunapheap, Bra, Prey Changhar Thom, Preah Enn Pkay Reah, Prey Niyum Taopeang Chambak, Trapeang Kbal Damrey, Kampong Sranoah, Preah Lean)	75,710	WCS
Biological Significance	Mondulkiri	Seima Protection Forest Core Zone (includes ICTs: Andong Kraloeung, Orona, Gati, Sre Lvi, O Chrar, Sre Khtum, Pu Trom, Chak Char, Sre Andaol, Khmaom, Sre Khtung, Sre Y, Pu Kes)	187,983	WCS
Biological Significance	Mondulkiri	Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary (includes CPAs: Antrong Samaky Senchey, Chiklob, Putung Puhung, Srae Thom, Lao Ka, Srae Y, Toul, Srae Khtong)	222,500	WWF
Biological Significance	Mondulkiri	Mondulkiri Protection Forest (includes CFs: Dei Eiy, Srae Huy, Krang Tes, Pu Chrey, Nang Khileuk, Srae Huy (Chhoul))	372,971	WWF
	(EPL: 800,566)	Total Achievement to Date	920,024	
	(PLL: 119,458)			
		Hectares of biological significance	859,164	
		Hectares of natural resources (NRM)	60,860	

³⁴ RECOFTC: The size of these 4 CFs will change slightly in Q15 due to re-demarcation.

Table 4: GHG emissions reduced, sequestered, and/or avoided in 2014 & 2015 (SFB Y2 & Y3) - Indicator G3

		Update d Forest Cover (2013 Hansen data set)	Defores t-ation Rate	Defores t-ation Area (ha/y)	Forest Carbo n Stocks (t C/ha)	Forest Carbo n Stocks (t CO ₂ /h a) Plus Growt h	Effective -ness Rate 2015	Co2 Emission s 2015	Baseline (Emission s Expected Without Project)	Achieve- ment	Emission s With Project
Partners	Area	2012	AFOLU Default	AFOLU Default	AFOLU Defaul t	AFOLU Defaul t	AFOLU	AFOLU	2015	2015	2015
	Prey Lang										
WCS, WI, RECOFTC	Preah Vihear Protected Forest + CFs (10) in extension area	45,729	0.37%	169	117.07	447.96	60%	45,472	75,793	45,472	30,321
WI & RECOFTC	Preah Vihear CFs (4) - easy access, full activities	3,642	0.37%	13	117.07	447.96	10%	604	6,036	604	5,432
WI & RECOFTC	Preah Vihear CFs (4) - easy access, capacity building/legal protection only	1,135	0.37%	4	117.07	447.96	0%	0	1,881	0	1,881
WI & RECOFTC	Preah Vihear CFs (1) - easy access, livelihoods only	2,765	0.37%	10	117.07	447.96	0%	0	4,583	0	4,583
WI & RECOFTC	Preah Vihear CFs (1) - hard access, capacity building/legal protection only	1,693	0.37%	6	117.07	447.96	0%	0	2,806	0	2,806
WI & RECOFTC	Preah Vihear CFs (4) - hard access, full activities	13,187	0.37%	49	117.07	447.96	30%	6,556	21,857	6,556	15,301
WI & RECOFTC	Stung Treng CFs (3) - easy access, full activities	4,692	0.66%	31	134.75	512.78	10%	1,572	15,879	1,572	14,307
WI & RECOFTC	Stung Treng CFs (3) - easy access, livelihoods only	1,779	0.66%	12	134.75	512.78	0%	0	6,021	0	6,021
WI & RECOFTC	Stung Treng CFs (2) - easy access, capacity building/legal protection only	7,430	0.66%	49	134.75	512.78	0%	0	25,146	0	25,146
WI & RECOFTC	Stung Treng CFs (4) - hard access, full activities	5,357	0.66%	35	134.75	512.78	30%	5,385	18,130	5,385	12,745

WI & RECOFTC	Kampong Thom CFs (7) - easy access, full activities	11,331	1.81%	205	84.66	329.12	10%	6,689	67,500	6,689	60,811
WI & RECOFTC	Kampong Thom CFs (4) - hard access, full activities	7,225	1.81%	131	84.66	329.12	30%	12,795	43,040	12,795	30,245
WI & RECOFTC	Kampong Thom CFs (3) - easy access, capacity building/legal protection only	2,292	1.81%	41	84.66	329.12	0%	0	13,654	0	13,654
WI & RECOFTC	Kratie CFs (all 6) - hard access, full activities	11,412	1.60%	183	117.24	448.58	30%	24,361	81,907	24,361	57,546
	PLL Total AFOLU	119,669							384,233	103,434	280,799
	Eastern Plains										
WWF	Mondulkiri Protected Forest	130,787	0.22%	288	127.33	485.58	40%	56,348	139,716	56,348	83,368
WWF	Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary	161,263	0.22%	355	127.33	485.58	40%	69,478	172,272	69,478	102,794
WI & RECOFTC	Mondulkiri CFs (4) outside PAs - easy access, full activities	5,455	0.22%	12	127.33	485.58	10%	588	5,827	588	5,239
	EPL Total AFOLU	297,505							317,815	126,414	191,401
	SFB Total AFOLU	417,174							702,048	229,848	472,200
		Forest Cover 2013	Deforestation Rate	Deforestation area (ha/y)	Forest Carbon Stocks (t C/ha)	Forest Carbon Stocks (t CO ₂ /ha)	Effectiveness Rate	Co ₂ Emissions w/project 2014+ 2015 ³⁵	Baseline	Achievement	Emissions With Project
	Area	REDD PD	REDD PD	REDD PD	REDD PD	REDD PD	REDD PD	REDD PD	2014+ 2015	2014+ 2015	2014+ 2015
WCS	Seima Protection Forest - REDD Project	166,188	0.65%	1,058	see tCO ₂ e	992 Dense 497 Open	measured	1,779,710	9,352,312	7,572,602	1,779,710
	SFB Y3 Total: AFOLU (2015) +REDD (2014+2015)	583,362							10,054,360	7,802,450	2,251,910
	SFB Y2 Total: AFOLU (2014)								626,884	224,044	402,840

³⁵ WCS: WCS did not report emissions reductions from the Seima REDD Project in Y2 because Verification documents were not yet available, therefore results for both 2014 and 2015 are being reported at the end of Y3 (Q12).

	SFB Total Y2+Y3 (2014+2015)								10,681,244	8,026,494	2,654,750
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Table 5: Number of Stakeholders Actively Engaged – Indicator 0.1.1

Total Number People Actively Engaged to Date						
Level	Disaggregated					
	All People		Khmer		Indigenous People (Non-Khmer)	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
National ³⁶	1,914	665	-	-	-	-
PACT	1633	555	1113	381	520	174
Eastern Plains Total	12667	5656	3886	1555	8,781	4,101
WCS	3,089	1,319	601	141	2,488	1,178
WI	772	321	244	98	528	223
SGP	199	80	47	12	152	68
RECOFTC	1,113	456	240	64	873	392
WWF	5,627	2,356	1,896	772	3,731	1,584
Prey Lang Total	15,522	7,665	13,691	6,711	1,831	954
WCS	354	178	347	176	7	2
RECOFTC	3,590	1,600	3,196	1455	39	145
WI	5609	2287	5220	2131	389	156
SGP	7794	4225	6519	3467	1275	758
CI	529	201	344	127	185	74
SFB TOTAL ³⁷	30,103	13,983	19,443	8,913	10,660	5,070

³⁶ WI: In the SFB database, the SFB Project totals are calculated based on the number of client profiles associated with the indicator - individuals are only counted one time regardless of how many activities they attend. People in the “national” category are those who have not attended any activity in either landscape, so they are counted in the SFB Project total but not in either landscape total (SFB total minus landscape totals = national). However, landscape totals are calculated based on the number of client profiles associated with activities in that landscape, so if an individual attends activities in both landscapes they are counted once in each landscape. (For example, people who go on a cross-landscape study tour are counted once in EPL total and once in PLL total, but only one time in the SFB total). Therefore, when added together, the landscape totals may be less than, greater than or equal to the SFB total. Due to the database structure, the number of “national” people cannot be disaggregated based on these numbers.

³⁷ WI: All data for the primary people indicators is exported from SFB database. As of Q14, WCS figures for indicator 0.1.1 are no longer being added separately.

Table 6: Number of Scientific Assessments of Key Species and Ecosystems completed – Indicator 0.1.3

Partner	Description	Highest Gov't Body Involved
Prey Lang		
WCS	Monitoring of key species in the Seima Protection Forest (2013)	Central FA (Dr. Omaliss)
WCS	Gibbon Habituation Report (2014)	Central FA (Dr. Omaliss)
WI (CI)	Biodiversity Assessment of Prey Lang: Kratie, Kampong Thom, Stung Treng and Preah Vihear Provinces (2015)	Central FA (Dr. Omaliss)

Table 7: Status of Land Titling Areas in EPL – Indicator 1.1.1³⁸

Name of CF/CPA/ICT	Area (ha)	No. HH	Baseline Step ³⁹	Steps Completed To Date	Reported Against Target (Y/N) ⁴⁰	Mgt. Plan status	SFB supported activities
WWF – CPAs Inside Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary							

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CF Establishment Steps	CPA Establishment Steps	ICT Establishment Steps
0. Identification of Potential CF Area 1. CF Establishment 2. Information gathering 3. Establishment of Community Forestry Management Structure 4. Preparation of internal by-laws of CF management committee 5. Demarcation and mapping of community Forestry boundary 6. Preparation of community forestry regulation 7. Preparation and approval of the community forestry agreement 8. Preparation of community forestry management plan 9. Enterprise development 10. Implementation of CF management plan 11. Monitoring and evaluation	1. Participatory assessment and consultation 2. Submission for approval on establishing a CPA 3. Development a management structure for a CPA 4. Delineating the boundaries of a CPA 5. Development of a CPA regulation 6. Development of a CPA Agreement 7. Development of a CPA management plan 8. Monitoring and evaluation of CPA management	1. Capacity building 2. Indigenous community identification (identifying and recording village residents) 3. Draft of regulation and ICC election (propose number of ha and draft land use type zones for land use plan) 4. IC regulation Congress by-law (draft regulations on uses for each land use type zone for land use plan) 5. Register IC in Ministry of Interior 6. Draft IC internal rule 7. Congress on IC internal rule by-law (Interim Protection Measure (IPM) issued upon completion. Final classification of land use type zones for land use plan happens as part of IPM process) 8. Register land and issue title

³⁹ Step CF/CCF/CPA/ICT was at when SFB support began.⁴⁰ Reported as achievement against targets on Summary of Results Table (Yes or No).

Name of CF/CPA/ICT	Area (ha)	No. HH	Baseline Step ³⁹	Steps Completed To Date	Reported Against Target (Y/N) ⁴⁰	Mgt. Plan status	SFB supported activities
1. Chiklob CPA	2,989	263	Step 5	Step 6	Y	Completed NRM questionnaire and draft management plan.	CPA Committee establishment, management planning; patrolling enterprise development.
2. Putung Puhung CPA	2,913	148	Step 5	Step 7	Y	Approved by MoE.	Management planning; enterprise development.
3. Srae Thom CPA	3,000	171	Step 7	Step 8	Y	Implementation and monitoring the management plan (monthly patrol and meeting).	Enterprise development.
4. Lao Ka CPA	2,226	263	Step 2	Step 5	Y	N/A ⁴¹	Management planning, enterprise development.
5. Srae Y CPA	1,777	140	Step 5	Step 8	Y	Management Plan approved.	Patrolling, enterprise development.
6. Toul CPA (Phnom Kduk)	2,815	123	Step 0	Step 3	Y	N/A	Training on CPA formalization to CPA members, waiting the approval from Provincial Governor.
7. Srae Khtong CPA	2,956	65	Step 0	Step 3	Y	N/A	CPA committee establishment.
WWF – CFs Inside Mondulkiri Protected Forest							
8. Dei Ey CF	1,164	92	Step 6	Step 9-10 ⁴²	N ⁴³	Completed the management plan and submitted to FAC Mondulkiri.	Management plan development and legalization processes. Step 7 cannot be completed due to changes in FA's approval process.

⁴¹ WWF: SFB is not funding development of the management plan

⁴² WWF: Step 7 is the agreement, but it cannot be completed due to changes in the process. Approval from MAFF was received to move directly to step 8 which is now in process and consultation on the final draft management plan is complete. Step 9 enterprise development (ecotourism), step 10 (forest patrolling, monthly meeting) are already completed.

⁴³ WWF: Since step 7 cannot be completed due to ongoing revision of FA's process, Dei Eiy and Srae Huy CFs cannot be counted against indicator 1.1.1 at this time. MAFF has advised Dei Eiy, Srae Huy CFs to skip step 7 and work on the management plan (step 8) instead.

Name of CF/CPA/ICT	Area (ha)	No. HH	Baseline Step ³⁹	Steps Completed To Date	Reported Against Target (Y/N) ⁴⁰	Mgt. Plan status	SFB supported activities
9. Srae Huy CF	5,346	94	Step 6	Step 9-10 ⁴⁴	N ⁴⁵	Review the existing management plan and revise.	Management plan development and legalization processes. Livelihood enterprise development. Step 7 cannot be completed due to changes in FA's approval process.
10. Krang Tes CF (Toulong)	8,876	678	Step 3	Step 9-10 ⁴⁶	Y	N/A	CF Committee establishment, management plan development. Step 7 cannot be completed due to changes in FA's approval process.
11. Pu Chrey CF	1000	149	Step 0	Step 9-10 ⁴⁷	Y	N/A	CF establishment.
12. Nang Khileuk CF (Maloel Kong Pros)	7,000	333	Step 0	Step 3	Y	N/A	CF establishment.
13. Srae Huy (Chuol CF)	2,000	128	Step 0	Step 3	Y	N/A	CF establishment.

Table 8: Status of Land Titling Areas in PLL – Indicator 1.1.1

Name of CF/CPA/ICT	Area (ha)	No. HH	Baseline Step ⁴⁸	Steps Completed To Date	Reported Against Target (Y/N) ⁴⁹	Mgt. Plan status	SFB supported activities
1. Andong Kralong ICT	1,423	113	8	8	N	NA	Support implementing the ICT. This area was the first ICT pilot area. The title was issued before SFB began, but then the process was revised to add step 7 (issuing IC rule by-law). SFB supported Andong Kralong to retroactively complete step 7; however, it is not counted against the target as the hard title was issued prior to project intervention.

⁴⁴ WWF: See note on Dei Ey, same status.⁴⁵ WWF: See note on Dei Ey, same status.⁴⁶ WWF: See note on Dei Ey, same status.⁴⁷ WWF: See note on Dei Ey, same status.⁴⁸ WI: Step CF/CCF/CPA/ICT was at when SFB support began.⁴⁹ WI: Reported as achievement against targets on Summary of Results Table (Yes or No).

Name of CF/CPA/ICT	Area (ha)	No. HH	Baseline Step ⁴⁸	Steps Completed To Date	Reported Against Target (Y/N) ⁴⁹	Mgt. Plan status	SFB supported activities
2. O Rona ICT	649	230	7	8	Y	NA	SFB provided support in implementing the ICT. Hard title issued in 2013. Ongoing legal action against land encroachers also supported by SFB, and made possible by the community holding hard title (see 0.2.1 conflict indicator table for details).
3. Gati ICT	504	59	7	8	Y	NA	SFB provided support in implementing the ICT. Hard title issued in 2013.
4. Sre Lvi ICT	369	36	7	8	Y	NA	SFB provided support in implementing the ICT. Hard title issued in 2013.
5. O Chrar ICT	532	32	7	8	Y	NA	SFB provided support in implementing the ICT. Hard title issued in 2013.
6. Pu Trom ICT	1,606	186	7	8	Y	NA	SFB provided technical support and assisted with government liaison in implementing the ICT. Hard title issued in 2015.
7. Sre Khtum ICT	1,339	139	7	8	Y	NA	SFB provided support in implementing the ICT. Hard title issued in 2013.
8. Srae Preah CBPF	9,070	158	5	7	Y	NA	CBPF Srae Preah Trial Harvesting Plan (included forest inventory).
9. Chak Char ICT	TBC	166	4	7	Y	NA	SFB providing support on all ICT steps. The community has applied for hard title. IPM issued in 2015.
10. Sre Andaol ICT	TBC	58	4	7	Y	NA	SFB providing support on all ICT steps. The community has applied for hard title. IPM issued in 2015.
11. Khmaom ICT	TBC	86	4	7	Y	NA	SFB providing support on all ICT steps. The community has applied for hard title. IPM issued in 2015.
12. Sre Khtung ICT	TBC	391	4	7	Y	NA	SFB providing support on all ICT steps. The community has applied for hard title. IPM issued in 2015.
13. Sre Y ICT	TBC	105	1	3	Y	NA	SFB providing support on all ICT steps. Legal recognition obtained from Commune Council and Municipality Governor, but awaiting endorsement from Director of the Provincial Department of Rural Development (PDRD). IC regulation congress by-law drafted, but awaiting PDRD endorsement.
14. Pu Kes ICT	TBC	118	1	3	Y	NA	SFB providing support on all ICT steps. Legal recognition obtained from Commune Council and Municipality Governor, but awaiting endorsement from Director of the Provincial Department of Rural Development (PDRD). IC regulation congress by-law drafted, but awaiting PDRD endorsement.

Table 9: People Trained to Date – Indicator 1.2.1/1.3.1

Total Number People Trained to Date						
Level	Disaggregated					
	All People		Khmer		Indigenous People (Non-Khmer)	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
National	348	122				
Eastern Plains Total	3115	1018	879	237	2236	781
WCS	946	259	299	58	647	201
WI	450	171	195	83	255	88
SGP	19	0	5	0	14	0
WWF	1,136	336	373	114	763	222
RECOFTC	756	302	117	20	639	282
Prey Lang Total	9202	4389	8364	3996	838	393
WCS	737	347	735	346	2	1
RECOFTC	4538	2130	4114	1964	424	166
WI	3527	1629	3277	1510	250	119
SGP	1658	730	1332	552	326	178
CI	26	4	19	3	7	1
SFB TOTAL⁵⁰	12665	5529	9595	4355	3070	1174

Table 10: Laws, Policies, Strategies, Plans, Agreements, and Regulations Achieved – Indicator 1.4.1/2.4.1

Identification No.	Type of Policy Action	Description	Highest Gov't Body Officially Approved	Baseline Stage ⁵¹	Current Stage ⁵²
National					
WI-NAT-1	Strategy	National Protected Area System Strategic Management Framework 2014	National MoE	2	5
Eastern Plains					

⁵⁰ WI: All data for people indicators is exported from SFB database.

⁵¹ Baseline stage when SFB funding began (based on PMEP definition, page 33).

⁵² Current stage for disaggregation based on PMEP - Stage 1: Analyzed; Stage 2: Drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation; Stage 3: Presented for legislation/decreed; Stage 4: Passed/approved; Stage 5: Passed for which implementation has begun.

Identification No.	Type of Policy Action	Description	Highest Gov't Body Officially Approved	Baseline Stage ⁵¹	Current Stage ⁵²
WCS-EPL-1	Plan	CBPF Srae Preah Trial Harvesting Plan	Central Forestry Administration	1	3
WCS-EPL-2	Strategy	Tourism Strategy for Seima	Forestry Administration	1	2
WCS-EPL-3	Plan	SPF REDD Validation Corrective Action Plan	Forestry Administration and Provincial Authorities	1	5
WCS-EPL-4	Plan	SPF Adaptive Management Plan	Central Forestry Administration	1	5
WCS-EPL-5	Plan	SPF REDD Project Design	Forestry Administration and Provincial Authorities	2	4
WCS-EPL-6	Plan	SPF Biodiversity Monitoring Plan	Forestry Administration and Provincial Authorities	1	3
WCS-EPL-7	Agreement/title	Gati ICT	Ministry of Land Management	3	5
WCS-EPL-8	Agreement/title	Sre Lvi ICT	Ministry of Land Management	3	5
WCS-EPL-9	Agreement/title	O Rona ICT	Ministry of Land Management	3	5
WCS-EPL-10	Agreement/title	Ou Chrar ICT	Ministry of Land Management	3	5
WCS-EPL-11	Agreement/title	CBPF Srae Preah Area Agreement	Central Forestry Administration	2	3
WCS-EPL-12	Agreement/title	Srae Khtum ICT	Ministry of Land Management	3	5
WCS-EPL-13	Agreement/title	Chak Char ICT Internal Rules	Commune Chief	1	4
WCS-EPL-14	Agreement/title	Sre Anodal ICT Internal Rules	Commune Chief	1	4
WCS-EPL-15	Agreement/title	Khmaom ICT Internal Rules	Commune Chief	1	4
WCS-EPL-16	Agreement/title	Sre Kthong ICT Internal Rules	Commune Chief	1	4
WCS-EPL-17	Agreement/title	Sre E ICT	Provincial Department, Ministry of Rural Development	1	2
WCS-EPL-18	Agreement/title	Phou Kes ICT	Provincial Department, Ministry of Rural Development	1	2
WCS-EPL-19	Title	Pu Trom ICT	Ministry of Land Management	3	5
WI-EPL-1	Agreement/title	Puradet CF	MAFF	3	5
WI-EPL-2	Agreement/title	Ngleav Krach CF (Pulung)	MAFF	3	5
WI-EPL-3	Agreement/title	Pukreng CF	MAFF	3	5

Identification No.	Type of Policy Action	Description	Highest Gov't Body Officially Approved	Baseline Stage ⁵¹	Current Stage ⁵²
WI-EPL-4	Agreement/title	Pukroch CF	MAFF	3	5
WI-EPL-5	Agreement/title	Namlir CPA	N/A	1	4
WI-EPL-6	Agreement/title	Rovak CPA	N/A	1	4
WI-EPL-7	Agreement/title	Angtroung Samaki Sen Chey CPA	N/A	1	4
WWF-EPL-1	Plan	Srae Thom CPA Management Plan	National MoE	2	4
WWF-EPL-2	Plan	Puhung Putung CPA Management Plan	National MoE	1	4
WWF-EPL-3	Plan	2014 Memang Commune Investment Plan	Commune Chief	1	5
WWF-EPL-4	Plan	2014 Srae Chouk Commune Investment Plan	Commune Chief	1	5
WWF-EPL-5	Plan	2014 Chong Plas Commune Investment Plan	Commune Chief	1	5
WWF-EPL-6	Plan	2014 Srae Huy Commune Investment Plan	Commune Chief	1	5
WWF-EPL-7	Agreement/title	Laoka CPA	PDoE Director	2	3
WWF-EPL-8	Agreement/title	Toul CPA	Provincial Governor	1	4
WWF-EPL-9	Agreement/title	Srae Kthong CPA	Provincial Governor	1	2
WWF-EPL-10	Agreement/title	Krangtes CF	District Governor	2	3
WWF-EPL-11	Agreement/title	Pu Chrey CF	District Governor	1	3
WWF-EPL-12	Agreement/title	Nang Khy Loek CF	District Governor	1	2
WWF-EPL-13	Agreement/title	Chuol CF (Srae Huy)	District Governor	1	2
WWF EPL-14	Agreement/title	Srae Thom CPA	MoE	2	4
WWF EPL-15	Plan	Srae Y CPA Management Plan	MoE	1	3
WWF EPL-16	Agreement/title	Srae Y CPA	National MoE	1	4
WWF EPL-17	Agreement/title	Puhung/Putung CPA	National MoE	1	4
WWF EPL-18	Agreement/title	Chiklob CPA	National MoE	1	4
WWF EPL-19	Plan	MPF Management Plan	FA	1	4
Prey Lang					
WCS-PLL-1	Market Agreement	Dongplat Village Market Network Agreement	Commune Council and FA Protected Area Manager	1	5

Identification No.	Type of Policy Action	Description	Highest Gov't Body Officially Approved	Baseline Stage ⁵¹	Current Stage ⁵²
WCS-PLL-2	Market Agreement	Kunpheap Village Market Network Agreement	Commune Council and FA Protected Area Manager	1	5
WCS-PLL-3	Market Agreement	Robonh Village Market Network Agreement	Commune Council and FA Protected Area Manager	1	5
WCS-PLL-4	Market Agreement	Narong Village Market Network Agreement	Commune Council and FA Protected Area Manager	1	5
WCS-PLL-5	Plan	PVPF Adaptive Management Plan	Central Forestry Administration	1	4
RECOFTC-PLL-1	Agreement/title	Kbal Khla CF	District governor and FA division	Stage 1	Stage 3
RECOFTC-PLL-2	Agreement/title	Phnom Rang CF	District governor and FA division	Stage 1	Stage 3
RECOFTC-PLL-3	Agreement/title	Crob Phnom Dombok CF	District governors and FA cantonment	Stage 1	Stage 3
RECOFTC-PLL-4	Agreement/title	Preah Ent Trong CF	District governors and FA cantonment	Stage 1	Stage 3
RECOFTC-PLL-5	Agreement/title	Phnom Prachum Mith CF (Sam Arng)	Commune council and FA cantonment	Stage 1	Stage 3
RECOFTC-PLL-6	Agreement/title	Phnom Chumrok Sath CF (Chhvang)	Commune council and FA cantonment	Stage 1	Stage 3
RECOFTC-PLL-7	Agreement/title	Prey O'Chrey CF (Toul)	Commune council and FA cantonment	Stage 1	Stage 3
RECOFTC-PLL-8	Agreement/title	Chheuteal Preus CF (Romdeng)	Commune council and FA cantonment	Stage 1	Stage 3
RECOFTC-PLL-9	Agreement/title	Prey Kranhoung CF (Chamkar Leu)	Commune council and FA cantonment	Stage 1	Stage 3
RECOFTC-PLL-10	Plan	Lbos Srol CFMP	FA cantonment	Stage 1	Stage 4
RECOFTC-PLL-11	Plan	Prey Tatei CFMP	FA cantonment	Stage 1	Stage 4
RECOFTC-PLL-12	Plan	O Dasko CFMP	FA cantonment	Stage 1	Stage 4
RECOFTC-PLL-13	Plan	Samaky CFMP	FA cantonment	Stage 1	Stage 4
RECOFTC-PLL-14	Plan	Prey Phum Romchek CFMP	FA cantonment	Stage 1	Stage 4

Identification No.	Type of Policy Action	Description	Highest Gov't Body Officially Approved	Baseline Stage ⁵¹	Current Stage ⁵²
RECOFTC-PLL-15	Agreement/title	Reab Roy Senchey CF	Commune council and FA cantonment	Stage 1	Stage 3
WI/MB-PLL-1	Plan	Ou Kranhung CFMP	FA cantonment	Stage 1	Stage 4

Table 11: Conservation and NRM Conflicts Mitigated or Acted Upon – Indicator 0.2.1

	Type	Reported Against Target ⁵³	Location					Description		
Number	Mitigated or Acted	Yes or No	Area (CF/CPA/	Commune	District	Province	Government Level ⁵⁴	Conflict Description	Intervention Measures	Current Status/Update
Eastern Plains										
WCS										
WC S-EPL-1	Acted upon	Yes	Srae Preah CBPF	Srae Preah	Keo Seima	MDK	Provincial	Encroachment and illegal logging by Binh Phuoc ELC subCc ELCC ELCh	-Technical reporting, compilation of information, advice to communities, developing community patrols, discussions with FA and other stakeholders including other civil society groups.	-The progress includes: 600 out of 600 locations marked out, and 600 out of 600 concrete poles installed, with participatory agreement on boundary.
WC S-EPL-2	Acted Upon	Yes	Chak Char ICT	Srae Chhuak	Keo Seima	MDK	Provincial	Conflict between Binh Phuoc 1 ELC company and Chak Char ICT.	-Facilitation, technical and legal support, and helping to organize meetings.	-Decision from provincial government to return 410 additional hectares to the community.

⁵³ Reported as achievement against targets on Summary of Results Table. If no, resolution is still ongoing.⁵⁴ Highest level of government engaged by SFB team to mitigate or act upon the conflict.

										-ELC company has requested additional land: further conflict ongoing.
WC S-EPL-3	Acted Upon	Yes	O Rona ICT	Sr ae Kh tu m	Ke o Se im a	M DK	Provin cial	Encroachment by local military into ICT land (about 300 hectares cleared).	-Legal advice, facilitation of legal complaints to the community and follow up.	-In Q14, law experts from Vishnu Law Group, land experts and local authorities visited the community to measure the disputed land. The results were submitted to the Provincial Court, which is expected to hand down its final decision in the near future.
WC S-EPL-4	Mitig ated	Yes	Pu Trom ICT	Ro m on ea	Se n M on or o m	M DK	Provin cial	Proposed Pepper ELC company on Pu Trom ICT.	-Facilitation. Technical discussions with community and directly with the company proposing the concession.	-ELC was shelved, and the company has not proceeded with its plans to acquire illegal land in Cambodia.
WC S-EPL-5	Mitig ated	Yes	Pu Kong villag e	Sr e Pr ea h	Ke o Se im a	M DK	Provin cial	Proposed mine "Sek Kry" company (some local people call it "Set Sakry") in village area.	-Technical report and compilation of information: reporting and discussions with FA. -Community patrols have been developed and are aware of rights and have reporting mechanisms.	-Mining company has not returned. -Community are aware of their rights.
WC S-EPL-6	Acted upon	Yes	SPF	Ch un g Pl as	Ke o Se im a	M DK	Provin cial	Proposed Social Land Concession overlapping SPF.	-Consult with sub-national government and convince Commune Council to remove the proposed SLC from the Commune Investment Program (CIP).	-The proposed SLC of 5,000 ha removed from the CIP.
WC S-EPL-7	Acted upon	Yes	SPF	Sr ae Ch hu k	Ke o Se im a	M DK	Nation al and provin cial	Two new ELCs found overlapping SPF.	-Provided technical documentation and data, suggested boundary changes of the ELC in order to mitigate impacts of the	-Technical documentation and data provided to FA, discussion with FA also held.

									company on the protected forest area, as well as the national demonstration REDD project. -Discussed with provincial governor and gained support.	-Provincial governor well informed about the issue and promised to investigate.
	WWF									
WW F-EPL-1	Mitigated	Yes	Srae Y CPA	Romonear	Sen Monorom	MDK	PPWS Director	Illegal logging reported by a community patrol in Srae Y.	Confiscation of chainsaws and increased patrol frequency in the CPA.	Confiscation of chainsaws and increased patrol frequency in the CPA.
WW F-EPL-2	Acted Upon	Yes	Puhung Putung CPA	Chungh Phlas	Keo Seima	MDK	Province	Illegal resin cutting by a Kasekam Khmer Angkor Co., Ltd. in Puhung Putung CPA.	Meeting with Provincial Gov't for intervention support.	Company suspended by MoE.
WW F-EPL-3	Acted Upon	Yes	Laoka CPA	So khodom	Sen Monorom	MDK	Province	Resin cutting by Villa Development Co., Ltd. plantation in Laoka village.	Meeting with Provincial Gov't for intervention support.	After investigation and validation of the location of resin trees cut, it was reported that the tree are outside the CPA area.
WW F-EPL-4	Acted Upon	Yes	PPWS	Srae Chhook and ChugP	Keo Seima	MDK	Ministry	Proposed social land concession inside PPWS.	Meeting with PPWS Director and Officers at GDANCP.	Q13 update: -The research team has been allowed to do line transect across the revoked ELC (Kasekam Khmer Angkor) and developed a coordination workplan for PPWS Director, which is and it is under reviewing stage of WWF team. -Improved patrolling days and nights and distances.

				hl as						
WW F- EPL- 5	Acted Upon	Yes	Chiclo b CPA	So ks an	Ko h N he ak	M DK	Nat'l. Chief, Dept. of Enviro nment (DoE)	Overlapping boundaries between CPA (Chiklob) and Master K Son Co., Ltd.	Dialogues between CPA members, company, and government reps.	Community submitted report to DoE so that DoE can make appointment for another meeting. WWF staff will also provide technical support in getting GPS points of the contested area.
WW F- EPL- 6	Mitig ated	Yes	Laoka CPA	So ko do m	Se n M on or o m	M DK	Comm. Chief of Police (Sokod om Comm une)	Conflict between Villa Development Co., Ltd. and CPA (Laoka) patrol team over cutting of trees inside the CPA by company staff.	-WWF contact chief of police to look at matter without prejudice to the ELC company. -WWF staff advised community members to be careful when patrolling to avoid facing technicalities when cases are filed.	-PPWS Deputy Director is investigating the matter. -The two community members were released but further investigation is being carried out to validate claims by both sides. -Q13 update: Rangers and project staff could not monitor inside the revoked ELCs because the MoE provided licenses to Timber Trade Companies to collect abandoned timbers inside those ELCs. Instead, community patrolling teams joined patrol with park rangers in group of 10-15 people.
WW F- EPL- 7	Acted upon	Yes	Srae thom CPA	S ok sa n	Ko h N he ak	M DK	Local author ity	Illegal logging in the proposed indigenous land title of the community.	Confiscated illegal cut timber.	Reported to commune council and PPWS Rangers.
WW F- EPL- 8	Acted upon	Yes	MPF	Kr an gt es	Pic h ch en da	M DK	Nation al Author ity	Construction of road from Cambodia to Vietnam cutting through core zone of MPF.	-Sent position paper to concerned government offices. -Sent press releases -Provided input to the members of Asian Tropical Biodiversity Association to	Q13 update: -No road construction at the moment no official letter issued from MoI on the cancellation. - EU sent a letter to MoI to request not building the road across that area in September. So

									issue a statement to the government against road construction and declared during the closing of the conference in Phnom Penh on Mar 31 to April 2, 2015. -Provided information to the EU Ambassador during his visit to the Landscape. Facilitated media coverage and one article was published about this.	far no further information has been granted. Q14 update: No further improvement.
WW F-EPL-9	Acted upon	Yes	MPF	Pu ch re y	Se n M on or o m	M DK	FA at provin cial level and Provin cial Gover nment	Provincial Governor Office authorized Ratelong Incorporation Company to develop agro-industrial and land clearance for rice plantation in six blocks inside the MPF (covering 1517 ha) without coordination with FA.	Field assessment.	Current situation presented to government at a national level by WWF. The company was forced to stop the forest clearance and the situation is being closely monitored by FA/MPF.
WW F-EPL-10	Acted upon	Yes	PPWS	La ok a	Se n M on or o m	M DK	PDoE	Srae Mael illegal land encroachment.	Field assessment.	-MoE Minister committed to send a letter to Ministry of Interior and copy for Mondulkiri Governor Office to stop and move people from that area. -Law enforcement team of PPWS is closely monitoring that area and they are not expanding farms or new land encroachment until further notice from the MoE and Mol. -Q12 update: Illegal activities have stopped.
WW F-	Acted upon	Yes (Q12)	MPF	Tr ap ea	Ko hn	M DK	FA Deputy Manag	Informant supplied information on illegal	Deputy Manager of MPF notified WWF LETA of a known suspect transporting,	-Judicial police with support from FA and prosecutor arrested and issued a fine to the suspect of

EPL-11				ng Tr ac h	ea k		er of MPF	timber storage facility to MPF Deputy Manager.	storing and trading in luxury protected timber within EPL. Illegal luxury wood +/-500 pieces discovered. This operation was successful due to priority information Supplied by confidential informant.	\$17,500USD while the timber was confiscated. -The investigation is under process now, in the hands of prosecutors in court.
WW F- EPL- 12	Acted upon	Yes (Q12)	MPF	Ko hn ea k	Ko hn ea k	M DK	FA Deputy Manag er of MPF	Deputy Manager of MPF got information from a confidential informant that illegal timbers and wildlife were being transported from Konheak.	Patrol team made plan for ambush and set up road block at Namram Outpost. Road block team found one bus fully loaded with: 7 live Leaf turtles 4 live Elongated tortoise 8 live monitor lizards 33kg banteng 20kg Orchids 120 pieces 1,68cum So kram Koro wood 0.14 cu. m 40 logs of Neang nuon wood 0.195 cu. m	-They confiscated bus and all items, released live animals, and arrested 2 persons immediately. -Following the information provided from these arrested people, team was also successful in arresting 2 persons involving a seller and poacher of Banteng.
WW F- EPL- 13	Acted upon	Yes (Q12)	MPF	Ko hn ea k	Ko hn ea k	M DK	FA Deputy Manag er of MPF	Deputy Manager of MPF got information from confidential informant that some illegal timber had been deposited in a house nearby Koh Neak market.	Following with the information, patrol team including deputy manager, rangers of MPF and police found the house. That house was fully deposited with 756 pieces of wood including luxury species of Thanong (Rose wood) and Neang nuon (Dalbergia oliveri) and So Kram (Xylia dolabriformis).	-A fine of R7 3,000,000 (\$18,250USD) was given to the landowner of the house. -Then, the patrol team searched another building close to the previous location, and successfully located and seized 89 planks of illegally possessed timber So Kram (Xylia dolabriformis) - total of 4 cubic meters. All exhibits were seized and stored at Koh Nhek Division HQs. The offender was fined R12,000,000 (~\$3,000 USD)
WW F-	Acted Upon	Yes (Q13)	PPWS ELC	Sr e	Se im	M DK	PDoE/ MOE	-Logging site found during a planned patrol	-Organized patrols and field operations.	-Warning letter to 8 families issued.

EPL-14				Kh to ng	a/ O kt on g			operation and information provided by informants. -Operation team consisted of WWF LETA, PPWS rangers GIS staff and forestry specialist.	-Illegal settlement and timber processing plant discovered.	-3 return site inspections over Q13 conducted at Sre Khtong cancelled ELC. -Extremely large scale luxury timber processing plant currently in full operation. Over 70 large luxury timber transport trucks recorded and reported to MOE and PA management.
WWF-EPL-15	Acted Upon	Yes (Q13)	PPWS	Pe a m Ka pa y	PP W S PA	M DK	PDoE/ MOE	-Logging camps found during a patrol of the PA. -Team consisted of WWF LETA, PA rangers and community patrol team.	-4 illegal logging camps destroyed. -Confiscated short wave radio equipment, gasoline (20L), chains to load timber onto trucks, and illegal fishing traps.	-4 Warning letters issued to the 4 illegal camp suspects for building in PA.
WWF-EPL-16	Acted upon	Yes (Q14)	PPWS	La ok a	S M	M DK	PDoE	Rangers, PDoE, provincial prosecutor and provincial police searched Villa development ELC company after issuing them a warning letter in the past to stop all illegal logging.	Rangers accompanied by the prosecutor and police searched and confiscated 630 illegal luxury timber logs on the 2 March and other species from Villa Development Company, this included 1) Beng-356 2) Neang Noun-107 3) Tjnong-50 4) Koki-117 Total M3=52.688	All the confiscated illegal timber was removed and stored at PDoE office. Illegal charge and court case has been filled with the local courts. Recorded in SMART from rangers field data book (waiting for copies of documents from PDoE))
WWF-EPL-17	Acted Upon	Yes (Q14)	PPWS	M e m an g	S M	M DK	PDoE	PPWS rangers with collaboration of community patrolling teams of Chiklob, Srae Thom, Khnheng, Phnom Khadok, and Putong Puhung CPAs with a support of WWF/EPL team did joined patrol	The results of patrolling work are: 1. 2 chainsaws, kept at Memang Outpost 2. 387 snares collected 3. 1 rifle (AK47). The gun was handed over to village chief and the chief will hand over to commune police	11 warning with letters to 11 suspects, and 11 verbal warnings.

								from 19-21 March 2016 across areas of: Road No. 77 between Master K. Son and Lim Royal), Dai O Kreang, O Krak Dam (sub outpost of PPWS ranger), Tuol Krak, along company's new road (Plov Thmei), O Ropors Leu, O Ropors Kraom, Krang Kuy, O Romanh, Thma Bang, Phnom Ngort, Tuol Cheung Reung, nearby Prey Krang Rotae, O Khnheng, and O Ronush after receiving complaints about illegal activities.	4. 2 Red Muntjac, 1 wild pig, dry meat of Silvered Langur, dry meat of wild pig, Dry skin of Sunda Colugo, and evidence of 8 skins of Red Muntjac, 1 horn of Red Muntjac. 5. 1 truck for hunting game safely escaped at mid-night (between 12-2:00 night time on 19-20 March 16)	
WI										
WI-EPL-1	Acted Upon	Yes (Q12)	Pukroch CF	Sre Amptom	Pic hr ea da	MDK	Provincial	Land encroachment of Heang Chaily ELC on Pukroch Area	Dialogue on CF management and land encroachment with relevant stakeholders including CFMCs, CCs, District Officers and FAC.	-The relevant supporting documents were prepared and submitted to the provincial governor for further intervention. Technical Working Group (TWG) invited representatives from Heang Chaily ELC to discuss and to conduct site visit to verify and address the land conflict issues. -After site visit, Heang Chaily ELC agreed to return 2.46 ha to Pukroch CF legally on February 12, 2016.
WI-EPL-2	Acted Upon	Yes (Q12)	Pukreng CF	Sre Amptom	Pic hr ea da	MDK	Provincial	Land encroachment of Khov Chealy ELC on Pukreng CF area	Dialogue on CF management and land encroachment with relevant stakeholders including CFMCs, CCs, District officers and FAC.	-The relevant supporting documents were prepared and submitted to the provincial governor for further intervention. TWG invited representatives

				po u m						from the ELC to discuss with the CF and to conduct site visit to verify and address the issue. -After site visit, Khov Chealy ELC and Mr. Peng Sambath, an individual, agreed to return 7.51 ha and 3.54 ha (in total 11.05 ha) to Pukreng CF, respectively.
Prey Lang										
WCS										
WC S-PLL-1	Acted Upon	Yes	Donp hlet CF	Ch ha eb Pir	Ch ae b Di str ict	PV H	Sub- Nation al	Heng Yu concession clearing forest within its concession, some community agriculture land inside concession.	-Facilitated Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP) process. -Assist FA and Ministry of Culture declare new Protected Area South of Existing Protected Forest.	-New 11,435 ha Cultural PA declared ('Hun Sen Park').
WC S-PLL-2	Acted Upon	Yes	Kuna phea p Com munit y	Ch ha eb Pir	Ch ae b Di str ict	PV H	Sub- Nation al	Village and agriculture land inside Heng Yu ELC. Community CF is outside ELC but community has no other place to go as they have been hemmed in on all sides.	-Facilitated Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP) process. -Assist community negotiate "Exclusion Area" as per Prime Minister's order.	-Mapping residential and agriculture land ongoing.
WC S-PLL-3	Acted Upon	Yes	Preah Lean CF (Kam pong Sami villag e)	Ka m po ng Sr al ao Pir	Ch ae b Di str ict	PV H	Sub- Nation al	Government relocated SY company concession so does not overlap with CF. The new area now overlaps with agriculture and residential land of community.	-Help CF committee improve eco-tourism activities. -Assist communities, authorities and SY company map land claims and discuss.	-Continuing mapping of residential and agriculture land with company, community and authorities.
WI										
WI-PLL-1	Acted Upon	Yes	Svay CF and	Sa nd an	Sa nd an	KP T	District	No clear boundary between Kbal Kla CF and Svay CF	Dialogue on clear boundary between Kbal Kla and Svay CFs with CC, CFN, members of Kbal Kla & Svay CFs, FA.	Agreed on the boundary to separate the 2 CFs, and boundary demarcated.

			Kbal Kla CF							
WI- PLL- 2	Acted Upon	Yes	Kbal Kla CF	Sa nd an	Sa nd an	KP T	District	Overlapping boundary/ not clear boundary Kbal Kla CF with CRCK (Vietnamese ELC company).	Constructive dialogue between CRCK and CFMCs of Kbal Kla CF.	Demarcation complete; official map submitted.
WI- PLL- 3	Acted Upon	Yes	Prey Kbal Ou Thno ng CF	Sa nd an	Sa nd an	KP T	District	Boundary conflict between Prey Kbal Ou Thnong CF and CRCK company. CRCK cleared land in the CF for rubber plantation.	Dialogue on verification of CF boundary with CRCK and planning for boundary re- demarcation.	9.49 hectares of land cleared by CRCK were claimed back by the CF.
WI- PLL- 4	Acted Upon	Yes (Q12)	Phno m Prasa t CF	O' Re i	Th al ab ari vat	ST R	District	Overlapping of Phnom Prasat with Pheapimex FLC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constructive Dialogue with CFMCs, Provincial Deputy Governor, Local authorities, and NGOs partners. - Series of dialogues on the restructure of CFMC and re-submitting the application form to District Governor and Provincial Governor for official recognition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provincial Deputy Governor will report the issue and discuss with Provincial Governor for intervention and seek for solution. - CFMC was restructured and re-submitted the application form of Prey Phnom Prasat CF for endorsement from District Governor and Provincial Governor. -The application form requesting Prey Phnom Prasat CF establishment was endorsed by Thalaborevat District Governor on July 24, 2015.
WI- PLL- 5	Acted Upon	Yes (Q12)	Prey Tama o CF	Ka ng Ch a m	Th al ab ari vat	ST R	Provin cial	Overlapping of Prey Tamao CF with Pheapimex FLC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constructive Dialogue with CFMCs, Provincial Deputy Governor, Local authorities, competent authorities and NGOs partners. - Series of dialogues on the restructure of CFMC and re-submitting the application form to District Governor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CFMC was restructured and re-submitted the application form of Prey Tamao CF for endorsement from District Governor and Provincial Governor. - The application form requesting Prey Tamao CF establishment was endorsed by Thalaborevat

									and Provincial Governor for official recognition.	District Governor on September 29, 2015. Provincial Governor through FAC submitted proposed Prey Tamao CF for approval from MAFF in June 2015.
WI-PLL-6	Acted Upon	Yes (Q13)	Kirisoksan CF	Anlong Chrey	Thalabari vat	STR	Provincial	Issues from overlapping of Kirisoksan CFs with Pheapimex FLC and agricultural expansion inside the CF by outsiders and CF members.	-Dialogue on reinforcement of CFMC role and responsibilities for mitigation of CF land encroachment. -CFMC of Kirisoksan has been coached on how to reinforce its role and responsibilities by engaging in dialogue with CF members, village chief and commune council.	-Restructured CFMC endorsed by commune council in July 2015. -In Q13, 12 CF land encroachers (including some CFMC members) made a contract admitting to past violations and promising to discontinue clearing CF land for agricultural purposes. -In Q14, 9 more agreements were made and verified by CCs.
WI-PLL-7	Mitigated	No	Preah Lean CF	Kampong sr ol ao	Chep	PVH	CFMC	Preah Nimitt, an eco-tourism site located in Preah Lean CF, is under the conflict of interest between Eco-Tourism Investment Company and Preah Lean CF.	-Constructive dialogue on the conflict of interest between Eco-Tourism Investment Company and Preah Lean CF over CF land encroachment. -A resolution between the CF and ecotourism company was agreed as follows: (1) CFMCs is in charge of collection and management of entrance fee, (2) Eco-tourism Company will provide one community market building with the cost of 20,000 USD and one CF office building with the cost of 10,000 USD inside CF land adjacent to tourism site.	-A written agreement was made between the CF and the company. However, at the December provincial community forestry program coordination committee meeting (PCFPCC), the issue was raised that Preah Lean CFMC's report about the eco-tourism agreement was not officially recognized, as it is required that CC, district and provincial authority and FA take part. A dialogue will be held to address this in the coming quarter.
WI-PLL-8	Mitigated	No	Preah Lean CF	Kampong	Chep	PVH	CFMC	-The new emerging issue of CF land encroachment from neighbouring villagers of Preah	Following up on the constructive dialogue on the agreement solved with ecotourism-company, and	At the December 2015 PCFPCC meeting, Preah Lean CF raised the issue of encroachment by nearby villagers from Stung

				sr ol ao				Romkoel village (Stung Treng). -CFMCs mandate is over and needs to be restructured and capacity built for improving CF management and CF member job engagement with ecotourism company.	restructuring CFMC before dealing with CF land encroachment from neighbouring villages.	Treng. To resolve, the CFMCs must make a written report, so that FA cantonment of PVH will conduct a field check and address issues for mitigation of CF land conflict.
WI-PLL-9	Mitigated	Yes	Prey Thlong Tropaing Sa'an g CF	Pu tr ea	Ch ey se n	PV H	Provincial	Illegal logging from people who are living in villages around Prey Thlong Tropaing Sa'an g CF.	Dialogue on Strengthening CF management for sustainable natural resource management and mitigation.	Better coordination with villagers around the CF regarding logging and better cooperation with local authorities and competent authorities.
WI-PLL-10	Acted Upon	Yes	Prey Kbal Takon g CF	Da ng Ka m be t	Sa nd an	KP T	Commune and FA Cantonment	New CFMCs do not really know their roles and responsibilities in CF management, report writing and not a smooth coordination between CFMCs and CC.	Dialogue on role and responsibility of CF management and coordination between CFMC, CC and other competent institutions.	Better CF management and Boundary pole demarcation done.
WI-PLL-11	Acted Upon	Yes	Knar CF	Ra ta na k	Ro vi en g	PV H	FA Cantonment	In Knar CF, Russey Srok villagers living and having rice fields inside the CF areas, hinders the pole installation process.	Constructive Dialogue on resolution and mitigation of land encroachment, logging and pole demarcation installation.	Installation of demarcation poles for the CF was agreed.
WI-PLL-12	Acted Upon	Yes	Sampreang CF	Ra ta na k	Ro vi en g	PV H	FA Cantonment	In Sampreang CF, Sleng Tol villagers living and having rice fields inside the CF areas, hinders the pole installation process.	Constructive Dialogue on resolution and mitigation of land encroachment, logging and pole demarcation installation.	Installation of demarcation poles for the CF was agreed.
WI-PLL-13	Acted Upon	Yes	Prey Khlong Trope	Pu tr ea	Ch ey se n	PV H	FA Cantonment	Logging from villagers living in the villages around the CFs (Bor,	Dialogue on Strengthening CF management with relevant stakeholders for sustainable Natural Resource	Boundary pole demarcation done.

			ang Sa'an g CF					Kravan, Kjong, Sa'ang, & Moeurn Reach villages).	Management and mitigation issue.	
WI- PLL- 14	Acted Upon	Yes	Krava n & Bor CFs	Pu tr ea	Ch ey se n	PV H	FA Canton ment	This area was a single CF used by multiple villages. To reduce conflicts, to have their own forest area to protect and make management easier, FA and villagers decided to separate into 2 different CFs. WI facilitated boundary demarcation.	Originally 1 CF covered 2 villages; separated into 2 CFs {Kravan (490ha) and Bor (617ha)} to make it easier for each of the villages to manage.	Boundary pole demarcation done.
WI- PLL- 15	Acted Upon	Yes	Kbal Kla	Sa nd an	Sa nd an	KP T	Provin cial	Boundary issue of Kbal Khla CF which Chaom Praob villagers live and have rice fields inside Kbal Kla CF area.	Series of constructive dialogue between Kbal Khal CF and Chaom Praob villagers	New boundary demarcation for Kbal Kla CF by moving the boundary 2 km away from the village road and the 2 km area will be managed by Sandan FA.
WI- PLL- 16	Acted Upon	No	Ou Krasa ng CF	Bo eu ng Ch a	Sam bo	KR T	Comm une	Issue of illegal logging in Ou Krasang CF by surrounding villagers and CF members. Report of CFMC being complicit with logging.	Dialogue with CC, CFMC, FA, and NGOs to improve and strengthen CF management structure.	-Dialogue with relevant stakeholders to improve and strengthen CF management structure was done in Q8 for immediate resolution. After the dialogue, the CF strongly commits to work together beside the internal conflict until the re-election date in March 2015. -Work on this issue suspended to focus on areas closer to PLL core zone.
WI- PLL- 17	Acted Upon	Yes	Kunak phea p, Dang phlet, Naro ng and	Ch ha eb Pir	Ch ha ep	PV H	FA Canton ment	This area was a single CF used by multiple villages. To reduce conflicts, to have their own forest area to protect and make management easier, FA and villagers decided to separate into 4 different	Originally 1 CF covered 4 villages; separated into 4 CFs {Kunpheap (395ha), Dangphlet (388ha), Narong (375ha), and Pra (369ha)} to make it easier for each of the villages to manage.	Boundary pole demarcation done.

			Pra CFs					CFs. WI facilitated boundary demarcation.		
WI- PLL- 18	Acted Upon	Yes (Q12)	Kbal Kla CF	Sa nd an	Sa nd an	KP T	District	CF Boundary Demarcation.	-Constructive dialogue on forming working group to study resources map and Kbal Kla CF boundary for re- demarcation of the CF boundary. -Working Group was formed and its roles and responsibilities were defined before conducting boundary demarcation.	-Working group conducted 11- day resource map and demarcation of Kbal Khla CF land grabbers. It was presented to all working group members for defining the remaining potential CF land for further action of request potential CF land to CFA. In parallel, CFMC will make a legal complaint through FA, district governor to court. -Kbal Khla CF boundary verification was conducted with agreement of stakeholders' concerned by signing the map.
WI- PLL- 19	Mitig ated	Yes	Sangk e CF	Sa ng ke 1	Ch ha ep	PV H	Provin ce	Wooden poles of Heng Yue ELC were installed in CF area.	Series of dialogue on the poles installation in CF area.	Provincial Governor approved the request from CFMCs to install poles demarcating CF area and claiming 2000 ha back from the ELC.
WI- PLL- 20	Mitig ated	Yes	Bor and Krava n CFs	Pu tr ea	Ch ey se n	PV H	District	Rice field expansion of nearby villagers who have fields in the CFs area, CF members wish to expand their rice field due to the expansion of their family members and after having boundary poles demarcation, the destruction of CF boundary poles, members inactive in preventing illegal activities in CF and	Constructive dialogue on conflict resolution and dissemination of Forest Law and relevant regulations to strengthen the management and issues mitigation.	Competent authorities heard the concerns/challenges of the CF members and also warned the participants about the consequences of keep doing those illegal activities. And the other concerns raised by the participants will be taken action by the competent authorities to mitigate it later.

								request for dissolution of Kravan CF.		
WI-PLL-21	Acted Upon	Yes (Q13)	Obos Leav CF	Tu mr in g	Sa nd an	KP T	Comm une chief	A few CF members and migrants encroached on CF land by expanding agricultural areas which affected the CF boundary.	Dialogue on reinforcement of CFMC role and responsibilities. Implementing individual contracts to discontinue agricultural land expansion in CF.	CFMC, in collaboration with village and commune chief, called 3 individual encroachers to make contracts to discontinue CF land clearing and expansion. CFMC will do follow-up on remaining cases in the coming month.
WI-PLL-22	Acted Upon	Yes (Q13)	Prey Tatey and Prey Kbal Ou Kranhak CFs	M ea n Rit h	Sa nd an	KP T	Comm une chief	<p>-One unidentified tycoon from Phnom Penh wanted to invest in eco-tourism in Raksmeypumpi Kiri Boeungkranhak and approached the CFMCs and local authorities several times from 2013-2014. Members of both CFs want to manage eco-tourism themselves at the same location, and were concerned about losing access to part of their CFs.</p> <p>-Endorsement of Reaksmeypumpi Kiri Boeungkranhak Eco-tourism working group and its internal regulation</p>	<p>-SFB in collaboration with officials from the provincial department of tourism/ Kampong Thom Province, built capacity of 14 (4F) committee members of Resmey Phum Pir Kiri Boeungkranhak Eco-tourism and provided technical assistance to both CFs to develop the required documents to officially register their eco-tourism area.</p> <p>-Dialogue to discuss draft internal regulations; Dialogue to revise draft internal regulations with relevant stakeholders and Dialogue to elect members of eco-tourism working group.</p>	<p>-Raksmeypumpi Kiri Boeungkranhak ecotourism area was endorsed by Meanrith commune chief, Sandan district governor and Kampong Thom provincial governor on September 8, 2015.</p> <p>-Livelihood activities in tourism have trained members how to serve guests with the best hospitality and food safety. After the training, the Eco-Tourism Committee felt confident and ready to serve their guests during the Phchum Ben holiday.</p> <p>-Due to the potential of Ou Kranhak reservoir as eco-tourism site, members of Prey Tatey and Prey Kbal Ou Kranhak CFs approached SFB team to form Eco-tourism working group and get recognized by local authorities as well as competent authorities. SFB team drafted internal regulations for the working group, facilitated meeting to elect members of the group and coordinated the</p>

										endorsement of the eco-tourism group from authorities. On September 8, 2015, internal regulations as well as the working group was endorsed by Commune Chief and District Governor and on October 2, 2015, endorsed by Provincial Governor.
WI-PLL-23	Acted Upon	Yes (Q14)	Kampong Damrei	Boeng Char	Sambo	KRT	Commune Chief	Illegal logging and land encroachment in CF area	Dialogue to introduce agreement form to end illegal logging and land encroachment to be used during CF patrol activities with illegal loggers and land encroachers.	6 agreements with illegal loggers were made and verified by CCs.
WI-PLL-24	Acted Upon	Yes (Q14)	Kampong Kboeung	Boeng Char	Sambo	KRT	Commune Chief	Illegal logging and land encroachment in CF area	Dialogue to introduce agreement form to end illegal logging and land encroachment to be used during CF patrol activities with illegal loggers and land encroachers.	5 agreements with illegal loggers and land encroachers were made and verified by CCs.
WI-PLL-25	Acted upon	Yes (Q14)	Prey Tamao	Kaing Cham	Thalabovatt	STR	Commune Chief	Illegal logging and land encroachment in CF area	Dialogue to introduce agreement form to end illegal logging and land encroachment to be used during CF patrol activities with illegal loggers and land encroachers.	11 agreements with land encroachers were made with verification from CCs and informed to FA Triage.
WI-PLL-26	Acted Upon	Yes (Q14)	Phnom Prasat	Orei	Thalabovatt	STR	Commune Chief	Illegal logging and land encroachment in CF area	Dialogue to introduce agreement form to end illegal logging and land encroachment to be used during CF patrol activities with illegal loggers and land encroachers.	7 agreements with land encroachers were made with verification from CCs and informed to FA Triage.

Table 12: Summary of Progress Developing Management Plans in EPL - Indicator 0.2.2/2.1.1/2.2.1/2.3.1

Site Description		Beneficiaries Description					Progress			
		Family	Male		Female					
Name of Site	Area (HA)	# HH	Khmer	IP	Khmer	IP	Baseline Step ⁵⁵	Jan	Mar	Remark
Mondulkiri (outside all PAs)										
Ngleav Krach (Pulung)	2,511	196	0	216	0	230	Step 8.7	Step 8.7	Step 8.8	Constructive dialogue meeting to solve the boundary issue (over disputed 944 ha) of Ngleav Krach CF was held at FA cantonment office and chaired by FAC chief. As a result of this meeting, it was decided that Ngleav Krach CF size reduced from 2,511 ha to 2,281 ha. ⁵⁶
Pukrouch	1,231	90	0	156	0	181	Step 8.7	Step 8.7	Step 8.8	Draft CFMP was finalized with CFMC and CF members. It will be submitted to FA cantonment through FA triage and division.
Puradet	1,323	85	0	174	0	89	Step 8.7	Step 8.7	Step 8.8	Draft CFMP was finalized with CFMC and CF members. It will be submitted to FA cantonment through FA triage and division.
Pukreng	678	90	0	161	0	72	Step 8.7	Step 8.7	Step 8.8	Draft CFMP was finalized with CFMC and CF members. It will be submitted to FA cantonment through FA triage and division.
Mondulkiri (PPWS)										

⁵⁵ Step management plan was at when SFB support began.⁵⁶ RECOFTC: It is anticipated that this decision will be officially approved at higher levels in Q15, and the number of hectares under improved management will be reduced accordingly.

Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary	222,500	2800	0	0	0	0	Grant agreement signed.	Content page developed and consultation meetings.	Zero draft ⁵⁷ and provincial consultation.	
Srae Y CPA	1,777	101	0	122	0	115	Three levels consultations completed (CPA members, village, and provincial levels).	Management plan approved by MoE.		
Srae Thom CPA	3,000	171	0	340		425	Draft management plan and completed consultation.	Approved by MoE.	Implementation of management plan.	Monthly patrolling by community conducted and bamboo management plan development as part of CPA management plan.
Puhung Putung CPA	2,913	148	178	178	197	197 ⁵⁸	Completed management block and forest inventory.	Approved by MoE.	Implementation of management plan.	Monthly patrolling by community conducted and enterprise development (resin).

⁵⁷ WWF: The consultant has produced the very first draft of the management plan (called zero draft) and circulated it at MoE and WWF technical team level.

⁵⁸ WWF: Estimated number based on 50% ethnicity membership

Chiklob CPA	2,989	140	0	313	0	292	None	Trained community on management plan development.	Developed the bamboo harvesting plan and integrated into the CPA management plan	Management block and harvesting block identification by consultation meeting with member. Next quarter will conduct boundary verification.
Mondulkiri (MPF)										
Mondulkiri Protected Forest	372,971	2,300 ⁵⁹	0	0	0	0	2007 draft of management plan, but not approved by FA (outdated).	Review of management plan seventh version and feedback on FA comments	MPF Management plan is approved and signed by FA and submitted to MAFF.	
Dei Ey CF	1,164	92	73	49	69	46	Second level consultation.	Completed final draft management plan.	Review and collecting all annexes and submit to FAC next quarter.	

⁵⁹ WWF: Data on individual beneficiaries for MPF and PPWS does exist. However, currently this data is disaggregated differently, so this table cannot be completed fully.

Srae Huy CF	5,346	321	0	214	0	107	Develop workplan on finalized CF management plan.	Re-conduct PRA and management block verification completed .	Review final draft and conducted consultation meeting with CF member as final step of management plan development.	
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Table 13: Summary of Progress Developing Management Plans in PLL - Indicator 0.2.2/2.1.1/2.2.1/2.3.1

Site Description		Beneficiaries Description					Progress ⁶⁰			
		Family	Male		Female					
Name of Site	Area (HA)	# HH	Khmer	IP	Khmer	IP	Baseline Step ⁶¹	Jan	Mar	Remark
Kampong Thom										
Prey Tatei CF	1,395	89	89	0	36	0	8.0	8.8	8.8	CF credit fund and silviculture of CFMP implementation were started to orient to local authorities, CFMC and CF members.
Prey Phum Romchek CF	497	43	126	0	77	0	8.0	8.8	8.8	CFMP was submitted to FA cantonment in Q13 for further consideration and approval.
Prey Ou Bosleav CF	1,359	98	176	0	91	0	8.0	8.6	8.6	A workshop to present the PRA result to local authorities, CFMC and CF members was conducted.
O'Dasko CF	1,135	143	365	0	192	0	8.0	8.8	8.8	CFMP was submitted to FA cantonment in Q12
Lbos Srol CF	1,123	61	144	0	83	0	8.0	8.8	8.8	CF credit fund and silviculture of CFMP implementation were started to orient local authorities, CFMC and CF members.
Kratie										
Angkor Ent CF	1,307	52	0	52	0	23	8.0	8.7	8.7	Draft CFMP was finalized with CFMC and CF members. It will be submitted to FA cantonment through FA triage and division.

⁶⁰ WI: The CFMP development process (Step 8 of the CF establishment process) consists of eight (8) sub-steps following MAFF Prakas on Guideline on Community Forestry Establishment (2006): Step 1: Meeting with CFMC and CF members to prepare work plan for developing CFMP; Step 2: Dividing CF management blocks on the map; Step 3: Verifying CF management block in the field; Step 4: Demarcating management blocks in the field; Step 5: Conducting participatory forest inventory; Step 6: Presenting results of forest inventory to CF members; Step 7: Writing CF management plan; and Step 8: Submitting CFMP to FA for review and approval.

⁶¹ WI: Step management plan was at when SFB support began.

Kampong Damrei CF	1,302	68	0	68	0	31	8.0	8.7	8.7	Draft CFMP was finalized with CFMC and CF members. It will be submitted to FA cantonment through FA triage and division.
Prasat Teuk Khmao CF	5,665	358	358	0	38	0	8.0	8.5	8.7	Draft CFMP was finalized with CFMC and CF members. It will be submitted to FA cantonment through FA triage and division.
Preah Vihear										
Kravan	490	67	169	0	75	0	8.0	8.5	8.5	Draft CFMP was finalized with CFMC and CF members. It will be submitted to FA cantonment through FA triage and division.
Bor	617	273	630	0	313	0	8.0	8.5	8.5	Draft CFMP was finalized with CFMC and CF members. It will be submitted to FA cantonment through FA triage and division.
Steung Treng										
Samaki CF	2,431	202	0	343	0	463	8.0	8.8	8.8	CFMP of Samaki CF got a green light letter from Deputy-Director General of Forestry Administration for endorsement to FA Cantonment Chief to officially approve the CFMP.

Table 14: Sustainable Forestry Management and Biodiversity Management Plans Achieved – Indicator 0.2.2/2.1.1/2.2.1/2.3.1

Partner	Description	Highest Gov't Body Officially Approved
Eastern Plains		
WCS	CBPF Srae Preah Trial Harvesting Plan	Central Forestry Administration
WCS	SPF Adaptive Management Plan	Central Forestry Administration
WCS	SPF Biodiversity Monitoring Plan	Forestry Administration and Provincial Authorities
WWF	Srae Thom CPA Management Plan	National MoE
WWF	Puhung Putung CPA Management Plan	PPWS Director
WWF	Srae Y CPA Management Plan	Approved by PDoE Director
WWF	MPF Management Plan	Approved by FA
Prey Lang		
WCS	PVPF Adaptive Management Plan	Central Forestry Administration
RECOFTC	Lbos Srol CFMP	FA cantonment
RECOFTC	Prey Tatei CFMP	FA cantonment
RECOFTC	O Dasko CFMP	FA cantonment
RECOFTC	Samaky CFMP	FA cantonment
RECOFTC	Prey Phum Romcheck CFMP	FA cantonment
WI(MB)	Ou Kranhung CFMP	FA cantonment

Table 15: Number of human rights defenders trained and supported – Indicator 2.3.2

Total Number Human Rights Defenders Trained to Date						
Level	Disaggregated					
	All People		Khmer		Indigenous People (Non-Khmer)	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
National						
PACT	120	43	69	23	51	20
SFB TOTAL	120	43	69	23	51	20

Table 16: PES Agreements Achieved – Indicator 3.2.1/3.4.1

Partner	Description	Highest Gov't Body Officially Approved
Prey Lang		
WCS	Dongplat Village Market Network Agreement	Commune Council and FA Protected Area Manager
WCS	Kunpheap Village Market Network Agreement	Commune Council and FA Protected Area Manager
WCS	Robonh Village Market Network Agreement	Commune Council and FA Protected Area Manager
WCS	Narong Village Market Network Agreement	Commune Council and FA Protected Area Manager

Table 17: Number of People Participating in Income Generating Activities – Indicator 3.3.1

Total Number People Participating to Date						
Level	Disaggregated					
	All People		Khmer		Indigenous People (Non-Khmer)	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Eastern Plains Total	2858	1183	370	106	2488	1077
WCS	269	96	109	23	160	73
WI	33	7	21	4	12	3
SGP	1003	617	103	49	900	568
WWF	1,714	511	240	59	1,474	452
Prey Lang Total (DB)	5619	3031	4898	2611	721	420
WCS	270	88	264	87	6	1
WI	2777	1460	2566	1340	211	120
SGP	2967	1685	2388	1337	579	348
CI	88	21	64	15	24	6
SFB TOTAL⁶²	8477	4214	5268	2717	3209	1497

⁶² WI: All data for people indicators is exported from SFB database

10. ANNEXES

ANNEX I – WINROCK’S SFB MANAGEMENT COMMENTS SUBMITTED TO USAID/CAMBODIA

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January 25, 2016

Subject: Responses to the Audit Findings of the Draft AUDIT OF USAID/CAMBODIA’S SUPPORTING FORESTS AND BIODIVERSITY PROJECT AUDIT REPORT NO. 5-442-16-XXX-P JANUARY 14, 2016

Responses to the Audit Recommendations

Audit Finding 1: Prey Lang Landscape Forest Lacks Protection, Making Sustainability Questionable

Winrock requests correction to the first sentence of the Audit Findings on Page 6, which incorrectly states the following:

According to the agreement, one of the important tasks the project must complete is to create a new protected forest in the core zone within PLL.

Neither the USAID-Winrock Cooperative Agreement, which includes the revised technical proposal, the SFB Project PMP, nor the approved annual work plans imply or explicitly state the SFB Project is responsible for the creation of a new protection forest in the core zone within Prey Lang Landscape. **This incorrect statement in the Audit Findings should be removed.**

I. The Award and the Revised Technical Proposal Therein

The Goals and Objectives of the Project never included achieving the Prey Lang Protection Forest Sub Decree

The SFB Project’s goal is to improve conservation and governance of the Eastern Plains and Prey Lang landscapes to mitigate climate change and conserve biodiversity. In the Eastern Plains, the project will address the drivers of deforestation and biodiversity loss across Mondul Kiri Province and improve the management of three large established conservation areas covering over 800,000 ha. In Prey Lang, it will target approximately 500,000 ha where conservation designations are hotly debated. Emphasis will be on improving participation of communities in forest management decisions. Capacity-building for community members and officials of sub-national authorities will cut across all project elements through three inter-linked objectives.

The only mention of the PLPF Sub Decree is found in the original Technical Proposal, wherein it states that the Prey Lang Protection Forest Sub Decree was assumed to have been drafted before the Technical Proposal was written. This reference appears to have been removed in the revised Technical Proposal that is included in the Award.

The PLCN successfully brought Prey Lang to national and international attention and as a result the Cambodian government has now drafted a sub-decree for Prey Lang's protection, alluding to community participation in management, as well as cancelling four concessions in Prey Lang's core zone, is a tribute to the PLCN which successfully brought Prey Lang to national and international attention.

II. PMEP

The most recent Final Approved Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, which was approved on June 11, 2015, has no mention of the PLPF Sub Decree.

III. Annual Work Plans

References to the annual workplans follow:

Year 1 Work Plan

Strengthened community involvement in the review and completion of the Mondulkiri Protected Forest zoning and management plan and in consultations on the sub-decree to establish the Prey Lang Protected Forest.

Year 2 Work Plan

There is no mention of the PLPF Sub Decree.

Year 3 Work Plan

There is no mention of the PLPF Sub Decree.

Year 4 Work Plan

The Year 4 Work Plan mentions the Prey Lang Protection Forest Sub Decree twice.

The SFB Management Team will continue, throughout the year, to engage our counterparts at the national levels at the Forestry Administration and the Ministry of Environment with requested quarterly reviews, where the Management Team will seek more refined input into SFB Project implementation issues. In addition, the team will be working closely with the Forestry Administration to support the development of the Prey Lang Protection Forest Sub-decree. The team will develop a detailed work plan in cooperation with our government counterparts which clearly states goals, time scale and responsibilities for actions. This work plan will be closely monitored to make certain actions are addressed in a timely manner, to ensure the completion of this document during year 4.

A united voice among civil society and DPs will be raised to influence the government to create effective mechanism in PLL protection and accelerating Prey Lang sub-decree establishment. Moreover, it is to ensure NGOs coordination plans are complement each other to support Prey Lang conservation

Audit Recommendation 1. We recommend that USAID/Cambodia work with Winrock International Institute for Agriculture Development to implement a plan advocating governmental approval of the subdecree protecting the core forest in Prey Lang Landscape.

Response to Audit Recommendation 1. The project has been working closely with the Forestry Administration (FA) and advocating for governmental approval of the Prey Lang Protection Forest Sub Decree since the project began November 8, 2012. This advocacy included many discussions with the USAID SFB Project's Forestry Administration (FA) counterpart Dr. Keo Omaliss during the course of the

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first three years of the project. In addition to investing millions of dollars in improved livelihood activities, training for government and community forest members, and constructive dialogues to reduce conflicts, USAID SFB funded a \$106,000 Prey Lang Biodiversity Survey (requested by Dr. Omaliss), a \$5,000 picture book based on the report (requested by Dr. Omaliss), and many thousands of dollars were invested in public awareness in close cooperation with other national and subnational government officers. More than \$10,000 dollars in equipment provided to FA was to be used for several required public consultations, of which only one has been conducted to the knowledge of the project. In Year 3, a carefully designed Work Plan and Gantt chart was prepared in collaboration with Dr. Omaliss and others in his department, and helicopter flights were secured for the governors in the PLL to view and delineate the boundaries for PLPF with Dr. Omaliss.

Despite this huge level of advocacy by the project and by the AOR and others at USAID/Cambodia, it is still not clear if the Forest Administration will submit a sub decree to the Council of Ministers or that the Prime Minister will establish the PLPF during the life of project. In Year 4, recognizing the lack of will by the Cambodian government to implement a PLPF Sub Decree, Winrock International, through the USAID SFB Project, has consulted other government agencies and sub national government leaders to take the significant step to identify an alternative method of protecting the PLL. There is another legal approach that is viable. That approach can obtain protections using a decentralized approach, whereby a provincial protection status can be granted by provincial governors and the Ministry of Interior. This process would provide the PLL with interim protections until the Forest Administration and the Council of Ministers approve a PLPF Sub Decree.

Audit Finding 2: Project Did Not Find New Buyers for Nontimber Forest Products

Audit Recommendation 2. *We recommend that USAID/Cambodia work with Winrock International Institute for Agriculture Development to implement a plan to find buyers for nontimber forest products in Prey Lang Landscape so producers get fair prices.*

Response to Audit Recommendation 2. As indicated in the audit report, community members must ‘cover long distances on poor roads’ to reach markets; this coupled with formal and informal fees charged by government officials during the transport of products significantly reduces profit margins and makes transportation unattractive for both the producers and the traders. In addition, because of the poor production methods and the poor quality of many forest products, the USAID SFB Project has taken considerable time to improve production techniques to ensure the quality of the products can meet market requirement. In the past, resin producers would mix resins and put soil in the resins to increase their weight. Honey producers used unsanitary harvesting practices and sometimes added sugar water to their product to increase the volumes. The project also added bamboo harvesting to the list of non-timber forest products. During years 1 to 3, the project organized producers into community-based resin and honey groups, trained them on improved harvesting techniques and increased production of quality, market-ready products. The SFB Project also encouraged the primary buyer in Phnom Penh to consider purchasing PLL resin. SFB Partners supported honey packaging and sales to tourists and other end markets. But in the case of honey, production is low and cannot meet local demand; therefore, decreasing the interest of new buyers who seek a consistent supply of market-ready products. Surveys of what one would assume to be higher-priced buyers has yielded results that indicate the local traders actually pay the same price as the Phnom Penh based buyers and that there is no cost advantage to forest community members to ship products to Phnom Penh or other provincial centers because they would incur too many unofficial fees that would reduce profits.

To increase equitable returns to the collectors/producers, the project has begun assessing the ability of forest communities to establish government-recognized agricultural cooperatives under the Ministry of Agriculture. We believe this option will provide NTFP groups with additional incentives because the cooperative status can reduce and remove many of the official and unofficial fees collected during transport. The Ministry of Agriculture cooperative designation will also provide leverage and encourage collective selling power, increase available products from a single location, which will attract buyers due to a reduction in costs. Therefore, even if the prices received are not higher than local or national or international traders, the reduced costs will result in more money from sales of NTFP staying in the communities.

Audit Finding 3: Some Reported Results Were Not Supported or Reliable

“Area of land under improved natural resource management. *The reference sheet states that the project should use a geographic information system ... to calculate areas of land on which improved natural resource management practices are applied. ... The project...did not monitor, assess, or verify improved natural resource management.”*

The reference sheet definition states that an area is considered under “improved management” when any one of several actions occur including: change in legal status favoring conservation, assessments which inform management planning, human and institutional capacity is developed, adaptive management or on-the-ground management is demonstrated (SFB PMEP, p21). For example, SFB supports a variety of different activities in each area including legal formalization, monthly patrolling, implementation of management plans, biodiversity assessments and capacity building of the people and institutions which manage the areas. These kind of actions contribute to improved management of the entire area; therefore, the boundaries of Community Forests, Community Protected Areas and large protected areas where such actions have occurred were used to calculate hectares under improved management and these boundaries are based on official documents endorsed by government authorities which were produced using GPS/GIS. The data collection method section does state that pilot project demonstration sites need to be delineated on the ground using GIS (SFB PMEP, p 22). However, the actions SFB supports are not pilot projects but rather actions that improve management of existing areas defined by established boundaries.

Progress on improved management actions for the larger protected areas are monitored and reported every quarter, as is progress on legalization and management committee strengthening in the CFs. The auditors were provided with numerous supporting documents such as CF agreements, protected area decrees, SMART patrol reports, adaptive management plans and biodiversity assessments.

“Participation in income-generating activities. *... Whereas the database used to document participants reported 3,327 residing in PLL, the audit team identified only 1,088 participants from 23 communities targeted by the project.”*

During the debrief session with Winrock staff, the auditors raised this point and were asked by Winrock staff to explain how this conclusion was reached. SFB implements livelihoods activities in approximately 100 villages associated with over 45 CFs in PLL. The auditors explained the method of verification was to count village names from the database participant list that match the names of community forests (CFs) where SFB works. As Winrock staff explained during the debrief session, village names are not the same as CF names – multiple villages can be associated with a single CF and the CF may or may not be named after any of those villages. Participant contact information in the SFB database is organized by legal

residence (village, commune, district, and province) rather than CF because CF information changes over time (for example, the CF name can change or the original CF area may be divided up into multiple CFs with different names).

The results could not be confirmed by the auditors because the method of verification they selected does not match the database structure. In addition, the term “target communities” in the PMEP should not be conflated with “community forests.” People may use resources from multiple CF areas, or may access resources from the Prey Lang core zone which are outside all CFs. SFB defines “target communities” for livelihoods as residents of one of the 5 provinces in its target landscapes.

“Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. Winrock overstated results by 10,080 metric tons because it included 11 community forests where work to reduce emissions had been under way for only 4 months and could not have taken effect.”

Project small grantees work had been under way in these areas for only the last 4 months of Year 2, however, Winrock’s field team implemented additional livelihood and capacity building activities earlier in Year 2. The emission reduction results for these 11 community forests are based on very low effectiveness ratings as determined using the AFOLU calculator (just 10% for 13,488 ha and 30% for 6,892 ha). The Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) calculator estimates emissions reductions for projects based on effectiveness rates it determines by the specific mix of different activities being implemented in a given area. It was developed by Winrock specifically for USAID under a separate agreement.

“Land titles approved. Instead of counting the number of titles under each land agreement approved by the government, as the reference sheet instructed, Winrock counted various steps completed in the approval process.” (p9)

Land titling and community forestry processes in Cambodia are very complex and take many years to complete and receive final government approval (often much longer than SFB’s 4-year life of project). However, various subnational levels of government approval are required to advance through each step in the process. Therefore, the reference sheet states: “The indicator will count titles and agreements that have advanced a full step in the establishment process under SFB funding. Each land title or agreement is counted only once, regardless of how many steps are advanced under the SFB Project” (SFB PMEP, p34). Comparing the baseline step with step completed as of Q12 for each area, the 38 areas counted against the target have advanced a total of over 80 steps under SFB funding. Of the 38 areas, 10 have completed the final step in their respective process. However, each of the 38 areas that advanced at least a complete step in the establishment process under SFB funding has been counted one time against the target, which is in compliance with the reference sheet instructions.

“Sustainable management plans developed. The reference sheet instructs the project to count plans for the management and governance of community forests and conservation areas with a final draft plan submitted to the government for approval. However, four of nine items tested were not management plans, but annual work plans for two conservation areas, a biodiversity study, and a timber-harvesting plan.”

The Adaptive Management Plans are much more than annual work plans (though they do contain that). They are based on the Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation (a global USAID supported initiative). For more details, please refer to the Adaptive Management process for SPF and PVPF available at the Winrock Project Office.

The Trial Harvesting Plan is a government mandated plan for the management of the relevant forest under the CBPF areas. It follows the Community Forestry planning requirements, with additional legislative compliance around the harvesting. This contains comprehensive details of the area, and the future plans for sustainable forest management. The hard copy of the Trial Harvesting Plan was provided during the RIG mission.

The Biodiversity monitoring plan, which is also incorporated into the REDD Project Document, provides a long term plan for the monitoring of biodiversity. It includes a range of key indicator species, and methodologies for monitoring long-term changes in 15 target species. While the monitoring plan feeds into the development of the annual workplan, it provides a much larger framework and vision, especially as many of the indicators take a long time to change (several of the relevant surveys are only planned every 6-8 years). Please refer to the Seima Protection Forest Biodiversity Monitoring Plan and REDD Project Document for more details.

Partner	Description	Highest Gov't Body Officially Approved
Eastern Plains		
WCS	CBPF Srae Preah Trial Harvesting Plan	Central Forestry Administration
WCS	SPF Adaptive Management Plan	Central Forestry Administration
WCS	SPF Biodiversity Monitoring Plan	Forestry Administration and Provincial Authorities
Prey Lang		
WCS	PVPF Adaptive Management Plan	Central Forestry Administration

Audit Recommendation 3. *We recommend that USAID/Cambodia work with Winrock International Institute for Agriculture Development to revise its data collection methods for income-generating activities to count only participants that reside in the communities supported by the project.*

Response to Audit Recommendation 3. Winrock rejects the premise of this recommendation because it is based on a misunderstanding about the difference between “community forests” versus “target communities” (villages or communes) and selection of an inappropriate verification method as a result. However, we agree that the connection between community forests and their associated villages/communes should be made clearer in the database and project reporting. Following the RIG audit debrief, Winrock issued a memo requesting all staff to include the name of the affiliated community forest(s) in the title of activities entered in the database.

Audit Recommendation 4. *We recommend that USAID/Cambodia work with Winrock International Institute for Agriculture Development to align the performance monitoring and evaluation plan with the performance indicator definitions, data collection methodology, and intended results in the reference sheets for performance indicators.*

Response to Audit Recommendation 4. Winrock proposes clarifying the performance indicator definition of “target communities” for the income-generating activities indicator (3.3.1) by adding “Target communities will be defined as residents of any of the five provinces within the EPL and PLL landscapes.” Winrock also suggests modifying the language in the data collection method section for indicator G2 to eliminate language about delineating areas for pilot demonstration projects. Language should be added to clarify that since actions in CFs, CPAs, and protected areas improve management of the whole area, calculation is based on existing boundaries.

Audit Recommendation 5. *We recommend that USAID/Cambodia implement a plan to comply with the mission order on performance monitoring, which requires agreement officer's representatives to verify data during site visits and document the results.*

Response to Audit Recommendation 5. USAID/Cambodia conducted a data quality assessment of indicators G2, G3, and O.3.1 in December 2015.

Audit Finding 4: **Project Had Not Reached a Required Revenue-Sharing Agreement**

Audit Recommendation 6. *We recommend that USAID/Cambodia work with Winrock International Institute for Agriculture Development to implement an advocacy plan with the Cambodian Government for the adoption of a revenue-sharing agreement for the Seima Protection Forest demonstration site.*

Response to Audit Recommendation 6. The benefit sharing mechanism has been a central principle of the REDD project to date, with Cambodia's first FPIC process completed in January 2013. Detailed technical research has been completed on the development of the benefit-sharing mechanisms, including an entire PhD thesis, and collaborative work with the UN-REDD program. The Seima team has and will continue to work very closely with the government to deliver outreach and consultations with all affected stakeholders as the project progresses and 'benefits' become more realistic. Please refer to the Local Benefit Sharing, Policy brief and also a Thesis by Henry Travers available at the Winrock Project Office.

**ANNEX 2 – WCS LETTER TO WINROCK INTERNATIONAL DATE MARCH 24, 2016
RE: CLARIFICATION OF ADJUSTED NUMBER OF FPIC PARTICIPANTS DUE TO
CLERICAL ERROR**



WCS CAMBODIA PROGRAM (WWW.WCSCAMBODIA.ORG)

Nº: 0451/2016 WCS/CAM

Date: 24th March 2016

Mr. Curtis J. Hundley
Chief of Party
USAID Cambodia Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project
Phnom Penh Center, Building F
Room 588, Sothearos Blvd.
Phnom Penh
Cambodia

Re: Clarification of adjusted number of FPIC participants due to clerical error.

Dear Mr. Hundley,

On behalf of WCS Cambodia, I would like to clarify the circumstances regarding the necessity to update the number of participants involved in the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) process as reported in SFB quarterly reports for Quarters 7 – 13. The FPIC process was a requirement for developing REDD+ in Seima Protection Forest, eastern Cambodia and was conducted in 2010 and 2012. The process for obtaining FPIC was validated by an independent auditor as required under the Verified Carbon Standard. The number of reported FPIC participants was 6095. However, this figure was in error and was originally reported by a former employee who incorrectly counted the registered FPIC participants.

WCS still possesses the entire collection of datasheets, which were recently manually re-counted and are currently being entered individually into the M&E database. A final number of signatories will be provided upon completing the M&E database. The reduced number of reported participants still represents strong project performance against indicator 0.1.1 in the Eastern Plains Landscape, "All relevant stakeholders in Seima are already actively engaged".

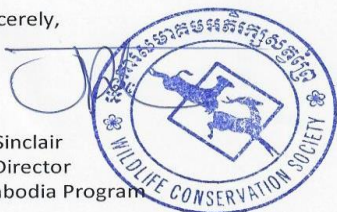
To summarise:

- The original count of 6095 was incorrect due to clerical error;
- A new, corrected figure will be based on a re-count of the complete set of datasheets as entered in the M&E database.

I trust that this explanation is a clear and adequate justification for providing a new count of FPIC participants. We have subsequently updated our QA/QC procedures to avoid such errors in the future. We apologize for any inconvenience that this may have caused.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Ross Sinclair
Country Director
WCS Cambodia Program



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CONSERVATION AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS WORLDWIDE (WWW.WCS.ORG)

ANNEX 3 - Q14 SFB EMMP REPORT FORM

Activity	Potential Impact(s) (Risk)	Mitigation Measure	Status of Mitigative Measures (Mean of verification)
Objective 1: Effectiveness of government and key natural resource managers at national and sub-national levels to sustainably manage forests and conserve biodiversity enhanced.			
Sub-Objective 1.1: Sub-national Administration (SNA) and sub-national line ministry capacity to effectively meet evolving responsibilities in forest management sector increased.			
<i>Sub-objective indicator 1.1.1: Number of land titles and agreements approved as a result of USG assistance, including Community Forests, Community Protected Areas, Community-based Production Forests, Community Conservation Forests, and indigenous land titles.</i>			
Support legal land tenure and/or use instruments, as well as community land use planning, as a basis for forest land management.	Opening forestry activity areas in “relatively undisturbed” forest. Social conflict and a lack of respect for the parameters of the forest management plan.	Ensure that stakeholders understand the potential negative environmental effects linked to all policies and decisions made in regard to the environment. Ensure key SFB staff and technical advisors assess and approve sites selected for land tenure activities.	InVEST model piloted in Mondulkiri with provincial government stakeholders and resource users to show potential impacts of development decisions and encourage development outside of protected areas to protect ecosystem services. Mekong Basin Initiative: developed a model to quantify changes in ecosystem services (GHG emissions, soil erosion and nutrient loss, water quality and flow) as a result of a change in land cover type. Two national-level consultations with stakeholders conducted (March and Nov 2015). Conversion into online tool for public use scheduled for May 2016. Participatory site assessments are conducted with government, local community, and technical staff as part of the CF, CPA, and ICT establishment processes.

Activity	Potential Impact(s) (Risk)	Mitigation Measure	Status of Mitigative Measures (Mean of verification)
Support CFMC to produce and install community forestry (CF) boundary poles.	<p>Siting of new physical facilities/structures disruptive of communities.</p> <p>Destruction of vegetation.</p> <p>Harvest adversely impacts habitat, health of surrounding resources.</p>	<p>Encourage joint participation of experts and community members in selecting sites for action.</p> <p>Conduct assessment of long-term sustainability of harvest of resource, in consultation with trained expert if necessary.</p> <p>Develop plan for sustainable harvest.</p> <p>Any trees that are damaged or destroyed inadvertently during construction in and around the project site will be replaced using native species.</p> <p>If the area is habitat for any rare or endangered species, a trained expert in local flora/fauna will be consulted.</p>	<p>Community Forestry boundary poles installed after consultation between technical staff, CFMCS, CF members, and Forest Administration staff, in compliance with FA regulations for boundary pole installation (See meeting notes for relevant CFS).</p> <p>Sreah Preah Trial Timber Harvesting Plan developed.</p>
Support and capacity building to line ministries and communities on Protected Areas management, design and development of management plans, sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation	<p>These stakeholders have considerable influence on the future of Cambodia's forest and may use their positions for exploitation</p>	<p>Candidates for training will be carefully vetted and trainings and curriculum will promote effective and realistic forest management.</p> <p>Winrock & SFB staff from other partners will conduct annual review of national/SNA stakeholders engaged under Objectives 1 & 2 (WI may employ a 3rd party consultant for this).</p>	<p>This will be addressed through questions regarding potential "elite capture" of resources during the Knowledge Attitudes and Practices assessment being conducted in Q15 to support reporting on indicator 0.1.1 (# of people actively engaged).</p>

Activity	Potential Impact(s) (Risk)	Mitigation Measure	Status of Mitigative Measures (Mean of verification)
Support capacity building to line ministries and communities through the establishment and management of community-managed forest areas and land titles.	These stakeholders have considerable influence on the future of Cambodia's forest and may use their positions for exploitation.	Candidates for training will be carefully vetted and trainings and curriculum will promote effective and realistic forest management. Winrock & SFB staff from other partners will conduct annual review of national/SNA stakeholders engaged under Objectives 1 & 2 (WI may employ a 3rd party consultant for this).	This will be addressed through questions regarding potential "elite capture" of resources during the Knowledge Attitudes and Practices assessment being conducted in Q15 to support reporting on indicator 0.1.1 (# of people actively engaged).
Support capacity building of line ministries in management and monitoring of forest management effectiveness using various tools.	These stakeholders have considerable influence on the future of Cambodia's forest and may use their positions for exploitation.	Candidates for training will be carefully vetted and trainings and curriculum will promote effective and realistic forest management. Winrock & SFB staff from other partners will conduct annual review of national/SNA stakeholders engaged under Objectives 1 & 2 (WI may employ a 3rd party consultant for this).	SPF REDD+ Project has been dual validated and verified by independent auditors from Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) and the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance. Project design includes protection of stakeholders' rights, stakeholder's analysis, and community consultations where any exploitation can be raised (see SPF PD FULL 5.1 [dual validated] p41, REDD+ Corrective Action Plan by VCS).
Provide policy support to the Cambodian REDD+ Task Force's policy objectives and/or strategic frameworks.	These stakeholders have considerable influence on the future of Cambodia's forest and may use their positions for exploitation.	Candidates for training will be carefully vetted and trainings and curriculum will promote effective and realistic forest management. Winrock & SFB staff from other partners will conduct annual review of national/SNA stakeholders engaged under Objectives 1 & 2 (WI may employ a 3rd party consultant for this).	SPF REDD+ Project has been dual validated and verified by independent auditors from Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) and the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance. Project design includes protection of stakeholders' rights, stakeholder's analysis, and community consultations where any exploitation can be raised (see SPF PD FULL 5.1 [dual validated] p41, REDD+ Corrective Action Plan by VCS).

Activity	Potential Impact(s) (Risk)	Mitigation Measure	Status of Mitigative Measures (Mean of verification)
Develop sub-national REDD+ demonstration activities.	These stakeholders have considerable influence on the future of Cambodia's forest and may use their positions for exploitation.	Candidates for training will be carefully vetted and trainings and curriculum will promote effective and realistic forest management. Winrock & SFB staff from other partners will conduct annual review of national/SNA stakeholders engaged under Objectives 1 & 2 (WI may employ a 3rd party consultant for this).	NTPF Training Manual – Module I: Sustainable Livelihoods Approach
Develop biodiversity/ wildlife management plans, including presence and status of important biodiversity, the threats to species and their habitats, and the selection of activities to mitigate those threats.	Risk of changing or harming the forest composition if activities are not carefully considered and implemented. Opening forestry activity areas in “relatively undisturbed” forest. Unsustainable harvest of natural resources (such as NTFPs) leads to depletion of resources.	These stakeholders will be responsible for ensuring that their members respect the plan (the expectations of the convention signed with them) and that they protect the forest from depredations by other neighboring communities. Technical staff will review management plans to ensure they are developed in accordance to national and international standards and take a “do no harm” approach. Site inspection to ensure adherence to established guidelines.	Seima Protection Forest biodiversity monitoring report complete. Mondulkiri Protected Forest Management Plan final approved Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary Management Plan zero draft.

Activity	Potential Impact(s) (Risk)	Mitigation Measure	Status of Mitigative Measures (Mean of verification)
Support enterprise development in selected target villages.	<p>Risk of changing or harming the forest composition if activities are not carefully considered and implemented.</p> <p>Opening forestry activity areas in “relatively undisturbed” forest.</p> <p>Unsustainable harvest of natural resources (such as NTFPs) leads to depletion of resource.</p>	<p>Education, technical assistance and training activities will be discussed to prevent and mitigate any negative environmental effects.</p> <p>Compliance training will be updated to address any potential negative environmental effect.</p>	NTFP training manual – Module I: Sustainable Livelihoods Approach
Expand and strengthen ongoing timber, NTFP and tourism enterprises.	<p>Unsustainable harvest of natural resources (such as NTFPs) leads to depletion of resource.</p> <p>Harvest adversely impacts habitat, health of surrounding resources.</p>	<p>Analysis conducted of long-term sustainability of harvest of resource, in consultation with trained expert if necessary</p> <p>Plan developed for sustainable harvest.</p>	<p>Nature-based Tourism in SPF strategy report completed (2013)</p> <p>NTFP training Manual- Module IV: Sustainable Resin Tapping</p> <p>Farmer-to-Farmer volunteer assessment of Resin Completed (2015)</p> <p>Farmer-to-Farmer volunteer assessment of Ecotourism completed (2016)</p> <p>Training on sustainable NTFP harvesting techniques provided to small grantees and the small grantees transferred the knowledge to their target communities in the provinces of Stung Treng, Kampong Thom and Preah Vihear.</p>

Activity	Potential Impact(s) (Risk)	Mitigation Measure	Status of Mitigative Measures (Mean of verification)
Rice production	<p>Potential adverse impact of introduction of non-native and/or invasive species (rice).</p> <p>Increased nutrient loads in waterways from fertilizers, increased runoff due to cleared land.</p> <p>Damaged/degraded vegetation from land clearing.</p>	<p>Consult with biological experts for guidance in selecting species adaptable to local conditions.</p> <p>Select appropriate rice species, based on intended use and location.</p> <p>Follow proper application guidelines for fertilizer.</p> <p>Protect stream and river buffer areas that mitigate runoff.</p> <p>Practice sustainable land clearing and crop rotation.</p>	
Animal Husbandry – chicken rearing	<p>Increased nutrient loads in waterways from manure.</p> <p>Social impacts of land disputes from fencing, grazing, etc.</p> <p>Damaged/degraded vegetation from increased grazing; possible subsequent soil erosion/increased runoff.</p>	<p>Develop and implement manure management plan.</p> <p>Ensure customary and/or legal rights and responsibilities of all parties are harmonized and accepted.</p> <p>Utilize sustainable grazing strategies; protect vulnerable vegetation from livestock.</p>	Used the chicken raising technique, which does not harm environment, to strengthen the capacity of 24 chicken groups in the provinces of Kampong Thom, Kratie and Stung Treng.
Harvesting and processing of natural resource (NTFP i.e. rattan, bamboo and mushroom).	<p>Unsustainable harvest of natural resources (such as NTFPs) leads to depletion of resource.</p> <p>Harvest adversely impacts habitat, health of surrounding resources.</p>	<p>Analysis conducted of long-term sustainability of harvest of resource, in consultation with trained expert if necessary.</p> <p>Plan developed for sustainable harvest.</p>	<p>NTFP Training Manual – Module III: Bamboo</p> <p>Training on sustainable NTFP harvesting techniques provided to small grantees and the small grantees transferred knowledge to their target communities.</p> <p>Site-specific bamboo resource assessments with sustainable harvesting levels were conducted by expert Eang Hourt for target communities in the provinces of Stung Treng, Kratie and Monduliri.</p>

Activity	Potential Impact(s) (Risk)	Mitigation Measure	Status of Mitigative Measures (Mean of verification)
Sustainable bamboo shoot collection and process training and agriculture trainings.	Unsustainable harvest of natural resources (such as NTFPs) leads to depletion of resource. Harvest adversely impacts habitat, health of surrounding resources.	Analysis conducted of long-term sustainability of harvest of resource, in consultation with trained expert if necessary. Plan developed for sustainable harvest.	Bamboo resource assessments and sustainable harvesting levels based on current stock and plans for regeneration of culms conducted for all sites by Mr. Eang Hourt. Field staff implement management plan with communities.
Provide agriculture technical trainings as required (Ibis Rice).	Potential adverse impact of introduction of non-native and/or invasive species (grass and tree).	Consult with biological experts for guidance in selecting species adaptable to local conditions. Select appropriate tree and grass species, based on intended use and location.	

Activity	Potential Impact(s) (Risk)	Mitigation Measure	Status of Mitigative Measures (Mean of verification)
<p>Provide series of training on agricultural techniques such as rice production, SRI, seed selection, animal husbandry, and new creative on vegetable gardening that adapted to climate change.</p> <p>Provide materials for setting up enterprises and development of agricultural products.</p> <p>Provide training to existing honey processing group on sustainable wild honey collection and honey processing.</p> <p>Provide honey processing materials to honey processing group</p> <p>CBNE formation</p>	<p>Potential adverse impact of introduction of non-native and/or invasive species (rice).</p> <p>Increased nutrient loads in waterways from fertilizers, increased runoff due to cleared land.</p> <p>Damaged/degraded vegetation from land clearing.</p> <p>Unsustainable harvest of natural resources (such as NTFPs) leads to depletion of resource</p> <p>Harvest adversely impacts habitat, health of surrounding resources</p> <p>Unsustainable harvest of natural resources (such as NTFPs) leads to depletion of resource.</p> <p>Harvest adversely impacts habitat, health of surrounding resources.</p>	<p>Consult with biological experts for guidance in selecting species adaptable to local conditions.</p> <p>Select appropriate rice species, based on intended use and location.</p> <p>Follow proper application guidelines for fertilizer.</p> <p>Protect stream and river buffer areas that mitigate runoff.</p> <p>Practice sustainable land clearing and crop rotation.</p> <p>Analysis conducted of long-term sustainability of harvest of resource, in consultation with trained expert if necessary.</p> <p>Plan developed for sustainable harvest.</p> <p>Analysis conducted of long-term sustainability of harvest of resource, in consultation with trained expert if necessary.</p> <p>Plan developed for sustainable harvest.</p>	<p>Provided the trainings on sustainable vegetable and crop planation techniques to the small grantees and 16 vegetable groups in the provinces of Kampong Thom, Kratie and Stung Treng.</p> <p>Provided the trainings on sustainable NTFP harvesting techniques (honey, resin, bamboo and rattan) to small grantees and community small groups (7 bamboo groups, 12 honey groups, 9 resin groups and 1 rattan group) in the provinces of Kampong Thom, Kratie, Preah Vihear and Stung Treng</p>

ANNEX 4 - EWMI - DETAILED ACHIEVEMENT ODC DURING Q14**ODC Q14 website updates**

ODC site updates	January	February	March
New maps/layers uploaded	-	-	-
Updates to existing maps	-	-	-
New documents added to the library	-	-	9
New laws uploaded	-	-	1
New press releases uploaded	-	1	4
New datasets uploaded	-	-	-
Updates to existing datasets	-	-	-
New company database entries	-	-	-
English language news items posted	257	383	421
Khmer language news items posted	139	260	364

ODC Q14 site traffic and social media analytics

ODC web statistics	January	February	March
Page views	89,496	83,981	95,546
Total visits	45,700	43,467	50,431
New visits	27,740	26,269	30,121
% new visits	60.70%	60.43%	59.73%
Visits from mobile	13,604	12,282	13,937
% visits from mobile	29.77%	28.26%	27.64
Unique visitors	33,369	31,794	36,186
% unique visitors	73.02%	73.14%	71.75%

Total Facebook page fans	8,660	8,990	9,449
People who saw ODC updates this month	12,327	22,669	17,974
Total new Twitter followers	2,800	2,851	2,886
Total YouTube views	8,122	8,190	8,369

Activities hosted by ODC or in which ODI/ODC was presented

Date	Event name	Brief description of OD/ODC involvement	Partner / host org	Event type	Location	# of people	# of women
20 Jan 2016	Official launch of ODC, generation II	ODC's generation II website was officially launched with the presence of representatives from national and international organizations, NGOs, UN agencies, public and private universities, businessmen and students.	ODC, and EWMI	Presentation	Development Innovations (DI)	60	20

27-28 Feb 2016	Barcamp Angkor 2016	ODC team had two sessions of the presentation, aiming to introduce the new site to high school and university students as well as mid-career professionals, and show how this new platform benefits them for their study and work. ⁶³	DIs (Cambodia)	Presentation	University of South-East Asia, Siem Reap	13	2
5 Mar 2016	Open Data Day	A co-organizer, presenter, discussion leader	ODC, Destination Justice , OKFn Cambodia and Design Kompany	Workshop	Emerald Hub at International University, Phnom Penh	23	7
9-11 Mar 2016	Science and Engineering Festival	Presenter	USAID, MoEYS and other partners	Showcase, tech fair	Institute of Technology of Cambodia, Phnom Penh	Approx.450	Approx.200
30-31 Mar 2016	ODC Mapping Kit training	ODC provided the staff from the grassroots NGOs ⁶⁴ for two full-days training by assisting them in learning how to use GPS, collect, download, and upload data from GPS to ODC Mapping Kit tool.	ODC	Workshop training	ODC office, Phnom Penh	17	3

ODC citations and in media

Date	Publication name	Brief description of coverage given to ODC	Link to media/citation coverage	Publication type	Language
3 Apr 2015	Cambodia's forest cover remains at 60 percent of the country, claims the government	VoD news cited ODC's report on forest cover, by showing contrasting figures claimed by Prime Minister Hun Sen in his letter in response to the opposition's accusation.	KHM: bit.ly/1RXsWG2	Online new article	Khmer

⁶³ For more information: <http://www.barcampcambodia.org/session-barcamp-angkor-2016/>

⁶⁴ Save Cambodia's Wildlife (SCW), Village Support Group (VSG), Health Poverty Action (HPA), Analyzing Development Issues Centre (ADIC), Khmer Youth Association (CYN), Cambodian Defenders Project (CDP), and Dynamism for Betterment of Society (KYSD).

Date	Publication name	Brief description of coverage given to ODC	Link to media/citation coverage	Publication type	Language
17 Jan 2016	Data provides illustration of a constantly changing Cambodia	Phnom Penh Post mentioned about “Atlas of Cambodia” as a collaborative work of the two open data enthusiast organizations, Save Cambodia’s Wildlife (SCW) and Open Development Cambodia (ODC).	ENG: bit.ly/1TcVxHD	Online news article	English
21 Jan 2016	ADHOC welcomes gov’t move on illegal logging, says more needs to be done	Khmer Times news cited ODC’s report on changes in percentages of Cambodia forest cover, from 72 percent of the country land area to 46 percent, based on the satellite images.	ENG: bit.ly/1P0Wah9	Online news article	English
22 Feb 2016	Communities and cutting-edge tech keep Cambodia’s gibbons singing	In reference to ODC’s report, MONGABAY claimed that over 60,000 hectares of the 11 economic land concessions were located in Kulen Promtep Wildlife Sanctuary, or an equivalent of 15% of the reserve’s area.	ENG: bit.ly/1OqDIwK	Online news article	English
23 Feb 2016	Seeds of destruction?	Phnom Penh Post made reference to ODC’s report in regard with changes in the percentages of Cambodia’s forest cover, from 1973 to 2014.	ENG: bit.ly/1XK2hfd	Online news article	English
24 Feb 2016	Ground zero in the highly dangerous and rapidly growing illegal luxury timber trade	FUSION news cited ODC’s report on Cambodia’s forest cover falling under 50%, by aiming to argue against the government’s claim in restoring the forest cover up to 60% by 2030.	ENG: fus.in/1MFZXV2	Online news article	English
31 Mar 2016	PM declares to protect 1 million hectares of forest	Khmer Times news cited ODC’s report on the country’s forest cover by putting the number at 46.33 %, a figure with an inclusion of the rubber plantations.	ENG: bit.ly/22U16jE	Online news article	English